The Best

إهداء أسرة الكتاب للزملاء الأعزاء

ملف للصف الثاني الثانوى

المحتويات

ملخص شامل لكل وحده كلمات وقواعد يليها تدريبات متنوعه علي الوحده

الملف يحتوي على 10 أمتحانات معده وفق ما تم الإعلان عنه بشأن نوعية الأسئلة

الإجابات في آخر الملف



Unit 1

Staying Healthy البقاء صحياً

A) Main Vocabulary :

immune system	جهاز المناعة	infection (n.)	عدوى
organ	عضو (بالجسم)	perform (v.)	يؤدي
virus	فيروس	react (v.)	رد فعل
boost (v.)	يرفع / يدعم	severe	جاد / خطير
emergency (n.)	طوارئ	technique	تقنية / أسلوب
cell (n.)	خلية	service (n.)	خدمة
skill (n.)	مهارة	persuade (v.)	يقنع
describe (v.)	يصف	join (v.)	يلتحق / ينضم إلى
check (v.)	يفحص	injury (n.)	إصابة
diet (n.)	وجبة متوازنة	bleed (v.)	ينزف
sign (n.)	علامة / إشارة	brilliant (adj.)	متألق / ذكي
shoulder (n.)	كتف	champion (n.)	بطل رياضي
normal (adj.)	عادي / طبيعي	breathing (n.)	التنفس
flat (adj.)	مسطح / مستوى	reason (n.)	سبب / مبرر / تعليل
surface (n.)	سطح / وجه	persuasive (adj.)	مقنع
pump (v. /n.)	يضخ / مضخة	perfect (adj.)	تام / متقن
dangerous (adj.)	خطير	chest (n.)	صدر
instructions (n.)	تعليمات	press (v.)	يضغط
lock (v.)	يقفل	chance (n.)	فرصة
advertisement (n.)	إعلان	muscles (n.)	عضلات
finger (n.)	أصبع اليد	gloves (n.)	قفاز / جوانتي
responsibility (n.)	مسئولية	brain (n.)	مخ
educate (v.)	يعلم	lungs (n.)	الرئتين
expert (n.)	خبير	support (v.)	يدعم
athlete (n.)	شخص رياضي	available (adj.)	متاح / متوفر
athletic (adj.)	رياضي	wrap (v.)	يلف
funny (adj.)	مضحك / مسلي	bandage (n.)	ضمادة

develop (v.)	ينمي	cough (n.)	كحة
safety (n.)	أمان	pleasure (n.)	سعادة / سرور
unfortunately (adv.)	لسوء الحظ	encourage (n.)	يشجع
active (adj.)	نشيط / فعال	behave (v.)	يتصرف / يسلك
first aid (n.)	الإسعافات الأولية	avoid (v.)	يتجنب / يتحاشى
healthy	صحي	skin (n.)	الجلد
ill	مريض	correct	صحيح
protecting	حامي / واقي	awake	مستيقظ
cover	يغطي	free	مجاني
regular	منتظم	fortunately	لحسن الحظ
way of	طريقة لـ	**get up**	ينهض
press down	يضغط لأسفل	**think about**	يفكر في
lie on	يتمدد / يرقد على	**great at**	عظيم في
reply to	يرد على	**kind of**	نوع من
careful about	حريص على	**educate ... about**	يعلم ..... بشأن
important for	هام لأجل	**interesting for**	شيق لأجل
wait for	ينتظر لـ	**come off**	يسقط / يقع
forget about	ينسى ما يتعلق بـ	**take up**	يتعلم
stay at	يبقى في	**complete with**	يكمل بـ
pull out	يخلع	**dream of**	يحلم بـ
protect from	يحمي	**close to**	ملاصق لـ
part of	جزء من	**worried about**	قلق بشأن

Idiomatic Expressions ☺

• stay strong and healthy	يبقى قويا وصحيا
• call the emergency services	اتصل بخدمات الطوارئ
• check for normal breathing	تحقق من التنفس الطبيعي
• COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease)	مرض الكورونا
• CPR(cardiopulmonary resuscitation)	تدليك القلب لإعادة الحياة
• do a two-day course	يقوم ببرنامج دراسي لمدة يومين
• do something with	يفعل شيئا بـ ....



• for free = (for nothing / free of charge / without money)	مجاني
• give advice to	يعطي النصائح لـ .....
• It is important for ..... to	إنه هام لـ ...... أن ......
• look forward to + ing	يتطلع إلى ....
• lying on a flat surface	ممدد على سطح مستو
• make sure	يتأكد
• miss the chance to	يفوته الفرصة لـ ....
• on the top of	على قمة ....
• per (a / every) hour	لكل ساعة
• spend a lot of time + ing	يقضي وقت طويل في ....
• stay calm and be careful	ابقى هادئا وكن حريصا
• take photos on their phones	يلتقطون صور على هواتفهم

B) Focus on Grammar

a) Present necessity

الضرورة / الالزام في المضارع

We use (have (got) to / has (got) to + inf.) for rules :

نستخدم (have to / has to + inf.) لإعطاء القواعد والتعليمات التي يلزم اتباعها .

- We have to go to school every day.

تستخدم غالباً مع ظروف التكرار مثل :

Always / never / normally / rarely / sometimes ....etc.)

- I often have to work at the weekend to get everything done.

We use (must + inf.) to express strong feelings , wishes , warm invitations and strong advice.

نستخدم (must + inf.) للتعبير عن المشاعر والامنيات والدعوات والنصيحة القوية (اراء شخصية) وتذكير انفسنا بأحداث هامة .

- I must work hard for the exam next week. (reminding myself)



- I must buy a present for my mother . (inner feelings)
- You must come to my party tonight. (warm invitation)
- You must stop smoking. (strong advice)

هناك تعبيرات تستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة والالزام

- **It's necessary to ....**
- **It's obligatory to...................**
- **(sb) is obliged to.................**
- **It's a must to.......................**

b) Lack of present necessity

غياب ونقص الضرورة في المضارع (لا داعي)

don't / doesn't have to = don't / doesn't need to = needn't + مصدر

هناك تعبيرات تستخدم للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة

- ✓ It's unnecessary to ....
- ✓ It's not obligatory to....................
- ✓ It's up to you..............................

- I **don't need to** buy a new pen. I've already got one.
- My father **doesn't have to work** today because it is a holiday.
- You **need cut** the grass, I'll do it later.

****

c) Past necessity أضطر إلى / الضرورة والإلزام في الماضي

had to + مصدر = It was necessary for (sb. to + inf ....

- My grandfather **had to work** six days a week.
- I **had to go** to the dentist last night. **(I was obliged to ....)** اضطررت إلي
- When **did** you **have to** give the money back ?

****

d) Lack of past necessity غياب ونقص الضرورة في الماضي

didn't have to / didn't need to + مصدر الحدث لم يتم

= It was not necessary for (sb.) to + inf ....



- You **didn't have to water** the garden . It wasn't dry .

Needn't have + P.P الحدث تم

= It was not necessary to do something but you did.

- You **needn't have bought eggs** . We've a lot in the refrigerator.
- I didn't need to say anything at all, so I was silent during the meeting.

****

e) Future necessity الضرورة في المستقبل (سيكون مضطراً إلى)

Will have to + مصدر = (It will be necessary)

- The flight is at six in the morning , so we'll have to get up very early.
- Employees will have to accept the new rules or be dismissed.

****

f) Warning (prohibition) التحذير والتحريم

mustn't + مصدر
can't + مصدر

= It's a rule قانون / قاعدة
= It's against the law.
= It's forbidden / prohibited / banned ممنوع / محُرم /محظور
= It's important not to do

- You **mustn't smoke** in hospitals. It's against the law.
- You **mustn't put** that bag on the table. It's dirty.

General Remarks ملحوظات عامة

a) must (internal obligation)

إلزام داخلي شخصي (شعور شخص بضرورة القيام بشيء)

have to (external obligation)

إلزام خارجي غير شخصي (الموقف أو حقائق تحتم القيام بشيء)

- I **must** get to the bank today. **(I'm short of money)**
- I can't meet you on Friday. I **have to** work. **(I'm short of time)**

b) must ⟶ **future** ⟶ When the obligation already exists.

تشير إلي المستقبل عندما توجد الضرورة والإلزام بالفعل.

will have to ⟶ Future conditional obligation.

ضرورة مستقبلية مشروطة (نتيجة لشرط / حالة ما)

- I **must** do well in my exams next month.
- If I fail my driving test first time , I'**ll have** to take it again.

c) { Do / Does / did } فقط مع { have to } في الاستفهام والنفي تستخدم

- **Do I have to wear** a uniform today ?

****

d) should + inf يستخدم الاتي للتعبير عن النصيحة

ought to + inf

- You should take the bus to work to arrive in time.
- Hany have breakfast at home.
- You ought to help your mother with the housework.

هناك تعبيرات تستخدم للتعبير عن النصيحة

- It's advisable to..................................
- I advise you to................................
- Take my advice and......................
- You'd better.................... ....

****

e) shouldn't + inf للتعبير عن شيء لا ينصح بحدوثه

oughtn't to + inf

- You shouldn't go to school on foot, you can take the bus.
- You oughtn't to wait for me if you are in a hurry.

تعبيرات تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء لا يفضل حدوثه

- It's inadvisable to...........................
- Take my advice and don't..............
- You'd better not ....

****

Exercises based on Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. They ……………………. violently to the news.
   a) smiled b) acted c) reacted d) listened
2. I had ……………………. pain in my leg after the accident that I couldn't sleep.
   a) severe b) light c) pleasant d) bearable
3. My brother didn't ……………………. well in his final exams.
   a) play b) perform c) prepare d) form
4. Children ……………. supervised well if they're in the swimming pool.
   a) must be b) may be c) might be d) can be
5. It's too late, you ……………………. go to sleep now.
   a) will b) might c) may d) must
6. Exactly which bacteria cause the ……………………. is still unknown.
   a) insertions b) injection c) inspection d) infection
7. Do I ……………………. stand up during the national anthem ?
   a) had to b) must c) have to d) should
8. To get full marks, you ……………………. make any mistakes.
   a) don't have to b) doesn't have to c) needn't d) mustn't
9. The officer told me that I ……………………. fill in that form.
   a) had to b) have to c) might d) must
10. In case of fire, you must leave through the ……………………. exit.
    a) uncomfortable b) unexpected c) emergency d) interesting
11. You ……………………….. cross the road when the light is red.
    a) needn't b) won't c) mustn't d) don't have to
12. There was an explosion, but the police officer escaped serious ……………………….. .
    a) argument b) talk c) debate d) injury
13. Most of the shops were closed, but that's quite ……………………….. for a Sunday afternoon.
    a) famous b) normal c) healthy d) simple
14. You ……………………….. wait for me if you 're in a hurry.
    a) needn't b) must c) mustn't d) can't
15. There was a ring on each of his ………………………………… .
    a) toes b) ears c) fingers d) feet

16. The young boy was too terrified to ………………………………….. .
    a) warn b) reply c) say d) tell
17. The pupils ……………………… say such rude words in class.
    a) don't have to b) doesn't have to c) needn't d) mustn't
18. Uncle Farid had a heart attack last night, so we …………………… take him to hospital.
    a) have to b) should c) had to d) must
19. The sea was calm, perfectly ………………………………………. .
    a) rough b) flat c) high d) strong
20. The charity devotes itself to ……………………… people about the problem of homeless people.
    a) educating b) learning c) speaking d) saying
21. We need to take ……………………… for looking after our own health.
    a) breath b) responsibility c) possession d) prosperity
22. This company cares ……………………………… the environment.
    a) on b) from c) with d) about
23. You ……………………. throw rubbish in the park or you'll pay a fine.
    a) mustn't b) don't have to c) needn't d) won't
24. By the time we got back to our bikes, it was dark and we ………………….. cycle home without any lights.
    a) had to b) will have to c) must d) have to
25. You ………………………… worry about the boy, I'll take care of him.
    a) can't b) didn't have to c) mustn't d) needn't
26. You ……………………… park outside the entrance, it isn't allowed.
    a) won't b) don't have to c) mustn't d) needn't
27. You ……………………… try some of this chocolate cake, it's delicious.
    a) must b) may c) might d) will
28. You ……………………… tell this to anyone. It's a secret.
    a) don't have to b) won't c) mustn't d) needn't
29. To be in good ………………… is to be well and strong and not often ill.
    a) hits b) sense c) wealth d) health
30. I bought a present for my sister and asked the assistant to ………. it.
    a) damage b) hide c) wrap d) produce
31. My brother ……………………………….. Cairo University in 2019.
    a) joined b) linked c) connected d) stuck



32. What can we do to ………………………. ourselves from heart disease ?
    a) protest **b) infect** **c) inspect** **d) protect**
33. I'm not the kind ………………………….. person to give up so easily.
    a) from **b) of** **c) on** **d) for**
34. There is a ………………………. for every important thing that happens.
    a) dream **b) picture** **c) reason** **d) cause**
35. I've ……………………………… my father that it's time he retired.
    a) warned **b) offered** **c) ordered** **d) persuaded**
36. Do you ………………………. do exams at the end of this school year ?
    a) have to **b) had to** **c) must** **d) need**
37. This meal is free, you ……………………….. pay for it.
    a) mustn't **b) don't have to** **c) must** **d) have to**
38. I …………… pay extra rent because my friend has left the apartment.
    a) may **b) had to** **c) have got to** **d) might**
39. The tyre is flat, I ………………………… get someone to fix it.
    a) needn't **b) mustn't** **c) need** **d) must**
40. Touching such an uncovered electric wire is dangerous, you ………………………….. do so.
    a) mustn't **b) don't have to** **c) needn't** **d) won't**
41. I advise you to stop ………………………….. to such rude boys.
    a) talk **b) to talking** **c) talking** **d) to talk**
42. The government does its best to ……………………. the economy.
    a) burn **b) blaze** **c) burst** **d) boost**
43. There's so much progress in the science of ………………. transplants.
    a) organ **b) member** **c) muscle** **d) brain**
44. The …………………. is the smallest separate part of a plant or animal.
    a) bill **b) soul** **c) cell** **d) sail**
45. The doctor ……………………………. allow the patient to be put at risk.
    a) hasn't got to **b) doesn't have to** **c) mustn't** **d) needn't**
46. It ……………………………. stated that coronavirus is deadly.
    a) must be **b) will be** **c) may be** **d) might be**
47. Why ………………………….. we bring all our school books everyday ?
    a) mustn't **b) needn't** **c) must** **d) won't**



48. Hackers are said to have started a computer ....
    a) illness **b) virus** **c) tiredness** **d) disease**
49. The .... system becomes weak at the extremes of life.
    a) economy **b) solar** **c) financial** **d) immune**
50. Rashwan is the former judo ....
    a) champion **b) personality** **c) hero** **d) character**

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

1. Stress is bad for your physical and mental health, it has become necessary to enjoy peace of mind at all times.

A- إن التوتر ضار بصحتنا الجسمية والعقلية وأصبح من الضروري أن نستمتع براحة البال في كل الأوقات.

B- إن الضغط ضار بصحتنا البدنية والنفسية لذا أصبح من الضروري أن نستمتع براحة البال دائمًا.

C- إن التوتر قد يضر بصحتنا الجسمية والعقلية وأصبح من الممكن أن نستمتع أحيانًا بالطمأنينة.

D- إن الضغط العصبي ضار بصحتنا الجسدية والسيكولوجية لذا أصبح من الضروري الاستمتاع أحيانًا براحة البال.

2. The government has the most basic duty of any economic system, to protect or support public health and safety.

A- للحكومة دور ثانوي في أي نظام اقتصادي لحماية ومساندة الصحة العامة والأمان.

B- للحكومة واجب أساسي لأي نظام اقتصادي لحماية ومساندة الصحة العامة والأمان.

C- للحكومة واجب أساسي لأي نظام سياسي لحماية ومساندة الصحة العامة والأمان.

D- للحكومة دور أساسي لأي نظام اجتماعي لحماية ومساندة الصحة العامة والأمان.



3. Factories have polluted waterways and soil with toxic chemicals, urgent recommendations are made to reduce pollution.

A- لقد لوثت المصانع الممرات المائية والتربة بكيماويات سامة ولقد اتخذت الاحتياطات العاجلة لتقليل التلوث.
B- لقد لوثت المصانع المجاري المائية والتربة بملوثات عضوية وتجرى توصيات عاجلة لتقليل التلوث.
C- لقد لوثت المصانع الممرات المائية والتربة بكيماويات سامة وتجرى توصيات عاجلة لتقليل التلوث.
D- لقد لوثت المصانع مجرى النهر والتربة بالكيماويات السامة وتم عمل توصيات عاجلة للحد من هذا التلوث.

4. Hygiene is a concept related to cleanliness, health and medicine, it reduces the negative health effects.

A- إن النظافة الشخصية تصور أو مفهوم مرتبط بالنظافة والصحة والطب في تقليل الآثار السلبية للصحة.
B- إن النظافة العامة تصور أو مفهوم مرتبط بالنظافة والصحة والطب فهي تقلل آثار الصحة السلبية.
C- إن النظافة العامة تصور أو مفهوم مرتبط بالنظافة والصحة والدواء فهي تقلل الآثار السلبية للصحة.
D- إن النظافة الشخصية تصور أو مفهوم مرتبط بالنظافة والصحة والطب فهي تزيد آثار الصحة السلبية.

5. The government is responsible for improving public services such as roads, transportation, water and education.

A- إن الحكومة مسئولة عن تحسين الخدمات الخاصة مثل الطرق والنقل والمياه والتعليم.
B- إن الحكومة ليست مسئولة عن تحسين الخدمات العامة مثل الطرق والنقل والمياه والتعليم.
C- إن الحكومة مسئولة عن تحسين الخدمات المجانية مثل الطرق والنقل والمياه والتعليم.
D- إن الحكومة مسئولة عن تحسين الخدمات العامة مثل الطرق والنقل والمياه والتعليم.



Choose the correct English translation:

١. يعد فيروس كرونا مرضا خطيراً حيث أن العدوي تنتقل بسرعة من مريض لأخر.

A) Coronavirus is considered a serious disease because infection passes quick from one patient to another.
B) Corona virus is considered a curable disease because infection passes quickly from one person to another.
C) Coronavirus is considered a serious disease because infection passes quickly from one patient to another.
D) Corona virus is a fatal disease because infection passes slowly from one patient to another.

٢. لكي يحسن الفرد الجهاز المناعي لدية علية أن يتناول أطعمه طازجة صحية وأن ينام فترات كافية.

A) To improve one's digestive system, he/she should have healthy fresh foods and enough sleep.
B) To improve one's immune system, he/she should have healthy fresh foods and enough sleep.
C) To enhance one's nervous system, he/she should have healthy stale foods and enough sleep.
D) To enhance one's immune system, he/she should have healthy bad foods and a little sleep.

٣. تعمل جميع اعضاء جسم الانسان معاً ويقوم المخ بإعطاء الأوامر لها أو أداء مهامها بطريقة فعالة.

A- All human organs work separately and the brain gives them instructions to do their tasks effectively.
B- All human organs work together and the brain gives them orders to do their tasks improperly.
C- All man's organs work together and the brain gives them orders to perform their tasks effectively.
D- All man's organs work individually and the brain gives them orders to perform their tasks effectively.



٤. نقلت سيارة الاسعاف ضحايا الحادث لأقرب مستشفى وأعطي أطباء الطوارئ جميع الاسعافات الاولية لهم.

A- The ambulance carried the victims of the accident to the furthest hospital and emergency doctors gave them first aid.
B- The ambulance carried the accident's victims to the nearby hospital and emergency doctors gave them first aid.
C- The ambulance transported the victims of the accident to the near hospital and emergency doctors gave them first aid.
D- The ambulance transported the victims of the accident to the hospital nearby and emergency doctors gave them first aids.

٥. يحظر ان يكون السائق متعاطيا اي مشروبات كحولية أثناء القيادة لتجنب حوادث الطرق اليومية.

A- It's banned for a motorist to have alcoholic drinks while driving to avoid daily road accidents.
B- It's forbiddent for a car driver to have fizzy drinks while driving to avoid daily road accidents.
C- Having alchoholic drinks by a motorist while driving is forbidden to avoid daily road safety.
D- It's not allowed for a motorist to be addicted while driving so as to make daily road accidents.

Writing

1) Which punctuation mark is used at the end of a statement?

a- Comma **b- Full stop** **c- Question mark** **d- Exclamation mark**

2) Which of the following is used to end your essay?

a- Initially **b- At first** **c- All in all** **d- First of all**

Test (1) based on unit One

A. Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. We don't usually go on holiday abroad, but last year, we ………………….. to Poland.
   a) have gone **b) went** **c) had gone** **d) were going**
2. All living organisms are made up of tiny ……………………………….. .
   a) animals **b) plants** **c) cells** **d) stones**
3. It's not necessary for you to buy so many things, you …………………… buy them.
   a) don't have to **b) must** **c) mustn't** **d) shouldn't**
4. It's known that strict hygiene will limit the risk of …………………….. .
   a) infection **b) election** **c) fiction** **d) inflation**
5. It's illegal to smoke in public places. You …………………….. do that.
   a) needn't **b) don't have to** **c) shouldn't** **d) mustn't**
6. What a pity! We have lots of graduates but we have a ………………………….. shortage of technicians.
   a) several **b) severe** **c) chronic** **d) safe**
7. According to the law, in some countries, people …………………….. pay for the rubbish they throw away.
   a) needn't **b) don't have to** **c) have to** **d) mustn't**
8. When his boss fired him, he …………. angrily to his abusive decision.
   a) acted **b) reassured** **c) relied** **d) reacted**
9. You ……………………….. use plastic bags from the supermarket. You can use your own.
   a) needn't **b) must** **c) have to** **d) mustn't**
10. It's sorrowful that this road accident left three people severely ………….
    a) safe **b) good** **c) injured** **d) upset**
11. **A-** you …………………………….. put that shirt in the washing machine.
    B- I know. It has to be dry-cleaned.
    a) must **b) have to** **c) mustn't** **d) should**



12. The reduction in interest rate, taken recently, will give a further ……………………………… to our economy .
    a) boot b) foot c) root d) boost
13. It wasn't necessary for him to buy a gift, but he did. He …………. a gift.
    a) needn't buy b) needn't have bought
    c) didn't have to buy d) didn't need to buy
14. AIDS is a short form of acquired ………………. deficiency syndrome.
    a) immune b) immunization c) immunity d) immunize
15. It's forbidden to take your bag into the building. You ………………. take it into the building.
    a) needn't b) don't need to c) have to d) mustn't
16. Unluckily, he has caught a ………………….. and now he is bed ridden.
    a) virus b) fire c) fish d) straw
17. A/An …………………… sentence comes after a topic sentence.
    a) concluding b) supporting c) key d)introductory

18. Another word for full stop is the ……………………….. .
    a) comma b) dash c) period d) bulk
19. An essay consists of ………………………… .
    a) introduction b) body
    c) conclusion d) all mentioned
20. She swam like a fish. This is a/an ……………………. .
    a) metaphor b) simile c) contrast d) result

C) Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Last month I paid a visit to my home village in Upper Egypt, a few miles away from Luxor. I took the train from Cairo station. When I reached the village and entered the house, my relatives were very happy. At the beginning, I thought that they were happy because of my arrival. It was their first new-born and its parents decided to give a special ceremony to mark the occasion. All the relatives, neighbours and friends were invited. The house was filled

with people of all ages. The tables were covered with all kinds of food and cold drinks. The children were given packets of sweets and candles of different colours.

The parents of the new-born received lots and lots of presents, most of which were gold ear-rings.

Each parent wished the new-born would be one day the most beautiful bride of his son. The new born's parents were so proud that they said, "The bridegroom won't be an ordinary one". When I came back, I was very happy because I attended such a happy occasion.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21. This was a ....ceremony
    a) wedding **b) death** **c) birth** **d) victory**
22. The new-born was a ....
    a) boy **b) girl** **c) twin** **d) boy and girl**
23. Most of the presents received on this happy occasion were pure.......................
    a) silver **b) gold** **c) iron** **d) copper**
24. All the attendants of this ceremony were ....
    a) of the same age **b) women**
    c) men **d) of different ages**
25. This ceremony takes place in the writer's home village in ………… .
    a) Mansura **b) Damietta** **c) Zagazig** **d) upper Egypt**
26. Who attended this ceremony?
    a) Relatives **b) Neighbours**
    c) Friends **d) All mentioned**
27. The underlined pronoun "They" refers to ……………… .
    a) relatives **b) parents** **c) people** **d) drinks**
28. The parents of the new-born were given lots of ………………. .
    a) money **b) food** **c) prizes** **d) gifts**

C) Translation

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

29. Without experiments on mice, we would not have many of the medicines that we can safely use today.

(A) بدون التجارب على القطط، لم يكن لدينا العديد من الأدوية التي نستخدمها بأمان اليوم.
(B) بدون التجارب على الكلاب، لم يكن لدينا العديد من الأدوية التي نستخدمها بأمان اليوم.
(C) بدون التجارب على الفئران، لم يكن لدينا العديد من الأدوية التي نستخدمها اليوم بطريقة آمنة.
(D) بدون التجارب المعملية، لم يكن لدينا العديد من العقاقير التي لا تستخدم بأمان اليوم.

Choose the correct English translation:

30. كن متسامحاً مع الآخرين ولا تنس إنك أيضاً لك عيوبك وأخطاءك التي ينبغي ان تتجنبها

A) Be tolerant with others and don't forget that you have defects and mistakes too which should be avoided.
B) Be tolerant of others and never forget that you have defects and mistakes, too which should be avoided.
C) Be intolerant of others and never forget your defects and mistakes which should be avoided.
D) Be forgiving with others and never forgets that you are faulty and mistaken too, which should avoid.

Unit 2

Eating around the world الأكل حول عالم

Main Vocabulary : -

desserts (n.)	حلويات	Mayflower (n.)	اسم سفينة
celebrate	يحتفل ب	customers (n.)	زبائن
amount	كمية	serve	يخدم
eat out	يأكل خارج البيت	traditional	تقليدي
get together	يقابل	popular	محبوب/ شعبي
occasion	مناسبه	spicy	حار/ متبل
prepare	يجهز/ يعد	salty	مالح
rare (meat)	ليست جيدة الطبخ (نادر)	passengers (n.)	ركاب
survive (v.)	يعيش/ يحيا	sweet	حلوي
gather (v.)	يجتمعوا	delicious (adj.)	لذيذ الطعم
old-fashioned (adj.)	موضة قديمة	Thanksgiving (n.)	عيد الشكر
Turkey (n.)	ديك رومي	extract (n.)	مقتطف/ خلاصة
surprised (adj.)	مندهش	spoons (n.)	ملاعق
worried (adj.)	قلق	dishes (n.)	أطباق
feed (v.)	يطعم	pans (n.)	مقلاه
festival (n.)	مهرجان	pots (n.)	أوعية
the rest (n.)	الباقي	relatives (n.)	أقارب
vertically (adv)	رأسيا	chopsticks (n.)	عود/ عيدان
light food (agj + n)	طعام خفيف	foreigners (n.)	أجانب
bowl (n.)	وعاء/ صحن	rules (n.)	قواعد
belief (n.)	اعتقاد	share (v.)	يشارك
noodles (n.)	شرائح المكرونة	soup (n.)	حساء/ شوربة
beef (n.)	لحم بقري	plates (n.)	أطباق

cold meat (n.)	لحمة باردة	differences (n.)	اختلافات
mochi (n.)	موتش	oysters (n.)	محاره
questionnaire (n.)	استبيان	products (n.)	منتجات
distant (adj.)	بعيد	options (n.)	اختيارات
herring (n.)	سمك مملح/ رنكه	cheap	رخيص
popular	شعبي/ محبوب	celebrate	يحتفل بـ
cooked	مطهي	remember	يتذكر
old- fashioned	موضة قديمة	respect	يحترم
spicy	متبل/ له طعم	share	حصة او سهم / جزء
traditional	تقليدي	survive	يعيش/ ينجوا
grapes leaves	عنب أوراق الأشجار	delicious	لذيذ الطعم
funny **about**	مضحك بخصوص	worried **about**	قلق بشأن
made **from**	مصنوع من	amount **of**	كمية من
look **after**	يعتني بـ	rude **to**	وقح لـ
respect **for**	احترام لـ	find **out**	يكتشف
ask **for**	يطلب	careful **about**	حريص علي

Idiomatic Expressions ☺

at a time	في المرة الواحده
fall asleep	يغلبه النعاس
have a meal	يتناول وجبه
it is considered (regarded)	يعد/ يعتبر
it's fun to eat out	انه لمن المتعه ان تأكل خارج البيت
keep out of the way	افسح الطريق
make noise	يحدث ضوضاء
make notes	بدون ملاحظات
on New Year's Day	في عيد رأس السنة
on the menu	في القائمة



o show respect to	يظهر احترام لـ
o take place = happen = occur	يحدث
o that sounds nice	يبدو جميلا

Focus on Language
Comparison of adjectives مقارنة الصفات

❖ الصفة تصف الاسم (الفاعل) والظرف يصف الحدث (الفعل)

- Ramy is quick at running.
- He runs quickly .

❖ تأتى الصفة بعد{ V. to Be } :

- Everyone was happy.
- The flat is small.

❖ تأتى الصفة بعد الأفعال الآتية والتي تساوي في المعنى{ V. to Be } :

seem / appear / become / get / stay / look / feel / taste / smell.

- Everyone seemed happy .
- The situation has become serious .

❖ هناك صفات قليلة تنتهي بـ (ly) مثل :

✓ **friendly ودي / lovely جميل / likely محتمل / lively حيوي**
✓ **silly / ugly قبيح / lonely fatherly أبوي / motherly.**

- **He is a friendly man.**

ولكي تصبح ظرف تضاف ***in (a / an + adj. – ly + way)***

- He behaves in a friendly way .

❖ هناك كلمات تستخدم كصفة وظرف في آن واحد مثل :

✓ **hard / late / fast / high / straight / daily**
✓ **weekly / monthly / yearly / early .**

- This bed is hard . (adj) = (rigid)
- I tried hard but I didn't succeed . (adv) = (energetically)



❖ الصفات التى تنتهى بـ -ed او -ing :

أ) الصفات التى تنتهى بـed تستخدم لوصف شعور او تجربة مر بها انسان او حيوان :

amazed/ interested / excited / frightened / puzzled / bored) (

- On watching that film , I felt frightened .
- The bird , in the cage , is puzzled .

B) We use –ing Adjectives to describe a feeling that someone or something causes (instigate) :

****

ب) الصفات التى تنتهى بـing تستخدم لوصف شعور يسببه شخص ما او شئ ما :

(amazing / interesting / exciting / confusing / worrying / boring)

- Mona is a confusing girl .
- The report was rather worrying .

****

❖ بعض الصفات تاتي بمفردها بدون اسم ورائها :

أ) صفات تبدأ بحرف (a) مثل :

(alive/ alike / alone / afraid / awake / aware / ashamed / asleep)

- I was asleep when it began to rain .
- The girl was left alone .

****

ب)صفات تصف الصحة والمشاعر مثل :

(ill / well / fine / upset / glad / sorry)

- I feel sorry for the loss of my mobile .
- She is fine today .

❖ يمكن استخدام أسماء كصفات وهذه الاسماء دائماً مفرداً.

- I attend evening classes.
- I had a three-week holiday in Spain.

أنواع الصفات: ١) صفة قصيرة

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة الصفة r / er / ier + than	Superlative التفضيل the الصفة st / est / iest
tall	taller than	the tallest
hot	hotter than	the hottest
nice	nicer than	the nicest
pretty	prettier than	the prettiest



* **The elephant is bigger than the camel.**

* **Ola's grandpa is the oldest man in the town.**

الصفات التى تنتهى بـ (y) و قبلها ساكن تحذف (y) و تحول الي (ier / iest) :

(happy / lucky / lovely / pretty / heavy / dirty / tidy / easy / silly)

٢) صفة طويلة

Adjective الصفة	Comparative المقارنة more / less } + صفة / ظرف + than	Superlative التفضيل the most / the least } + الصفة
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
expensive	less expensive than	the least expensive

* Sally is the most beautiful girl of her friends.
* My father speaks English more fluently than my uncle .

****

Irregular comparatives and Superlatives ٣) صفات شاذة

Adjective/ Adverb ا لصفة / الحال	Comparative المقارنة	Superlative التفضيل
good / well	better than	the best
bad / badly	worse than	the worst
much/ many/a lot of	more than	the most
little	less than	the least
far	farther/ further than	the farthest / furthest

➲ No boy in the class is better than Adel.

➲ Nothing in life is worse than poverty .

****

**** ملحوظات :**

يمكن استخدام the + adj. + er عند المقارنة بين اثنين في عدم وجود (than) :

➲ **Who is the taller, Ali or Ramy ?**

➲ **Of the two sisters , Rana is the taller .**



صفات تستخدم مع (more / most) فقط و هي الصفات التي تنتهي بـ :

ful / less :	(useful / helpful / careful / hopeless)
ing / ed :	(boring / willing / annoyed / surprised)

****

وهناك صفات آخري من هذا النوع مثل :

(correct / exact / certain / normal / frequent / recent / famous / modern / afraid / eager / foolish / smart)

- Today climbing equipment is more modern than that of the past .

هناك صفات تتكون من مقطعين مثل :

(cruel / clever / stupid / narrow / gentle / friendly / quiet / simple / polite ....etc))

توضع في المقارنة من الدرجة الثانية كالآتي :

adj. + er + than **OR** **more + adj. + than**

توضع في اسلوب التفضيل كالآتي :

The + adj. + est **OR** **the most + adj.**

- Monica is cleverer / more clever than Carol.

the farthest ....from أبعد من / عن

the nearest ....to الأقرب لـ

- Aswan is the farthest city **from** Cairo.
- Benha is the nearest city **to** Cairo.

****

1) elder / eldest

- **elder / eldest + noun** (اكبر من / الأكبر) داخل الآسرة
- **elder { not followed by than }** لا تتبع بـ (than) في المقارنة و لا تستخدم (للعاقل و غير العاقل)
- **older + than**
- **the oldest of + ضمائر / أشخاص**
- **the oldest in + مكان**

- Heba is my elder / *eldest* sister.
- Ahmed is older than Mahmoud .
- He's the oldest of his friends .
- He's the oldest in his class .



2) most + adj. = very (بدون the)

- The article I've just read was most interesting . *(very)*
- I like the last song best . *(very much)*
- I love all my family , but my mum most of all .

****

3) Comparison of equality مقارنة المساواة فى درجة الصفة

the same ⟶ **as + adj. / adv. + as** (الإثبات)

not the same ⟶ **not as ....as**

OR not so ....as (النفي)

- The tree is as tall as the house .
- The tree is not as / so tall as the house.
- My jacket is as expensive / cheap as yours .
- This car is less expensive than yours.

****

4) a bit / much / a lot / a little / rather / far / slightly .

توضع قبل الصفة من الدرجة الثانية لتحديد مقدارها

- * Going by bus is a lot cheaper than going by plane.
- * The bus arrived a bit later than it was supposed to.

٥) ولكن تستخدم " by far " بمعني الي حد كبير قبل أسلوب التفضيل فقط لتأكيد الفرق.

by far + superlative

- He is by far the best student in the class.

****

6) The + comparative .... , the + comparative............

تستخدم لتعبر عن المقارنة بين حدثين / لتعبر عن تغييرات تتم في نفس الوقت .

{
- ○ **The more ...., the more ....** كلما...... كلما
- ○ **The less ...., the less ....**

{
- ○ **The more ...., the less.........................**
- ○ **The less ...., the more ....**

- The more you eat , the fatter you become.
- The slower you drive , the safer you are .



7) Comparative + and + Comparative

تستخدم لتعبر عن تغيير مستمر بالنقص والزيادة

- He is growing fatter and fatter every day.

٨) أستخدم أسلوب التفضيل مع الصفات القصيرة و الطويلة(ever) الي (never) عند تحويل

Sub	is / was	+ the least + adj. + the most + adj. + the + adj + est +	فاعل + have / has ever + P.P.

- I have never seen such an exciting match. **(ever)**
- It is the most exciting match I've ever seen.

****

٩ - عند البدء بـ No (girl / boy / question / man / river ...)

يتم تحويل أسلوب التفضيل إلى المقارنة من الدرجة الثانية باستخدام أحد الصيغ الآتية :

- الصفة + er + than
- more + الصفة + than
- as الصفة as

- The last question is the easiest one.
- No question is easier than the last one.

OR No question is as easy as the last one .

١٠ - أفعال تليها صفات محددة مع مراعاة المعنى :

go	○ deaf / blind / bad / rotten / dead معطل ○ missing مفقود / wrong / mad

- My computer has gone wrong again.

go / turn	○ colours (white / black / red...........)

- The traffic lights turned / went green and I pulled away.

❖ become / come / grow / turn out أتضح	+ صفة او عبارة اسمية
❖ keep / seem / sound / appear	

- The hotel seems nice / a nice place .

Compound adjectives : الصفات المركبة

- تعمل كصفة مفردة مفصولة بـ hyphen (-) شرطة ومسبوقة بـ a / an.
- يصبح الاسم الجمع في الصفة المركبة مفرد .
- يستخدم هذا النوع من الصفات مع الاعداد والاوزان .

➲ She's sixteen years old.

➲ She's a sixteen-year-old girl.

➲ This book has got eighty pages.

➲ This is an eighty-page book.

١٢- يستخدم أسلوب التفضيل بعد ('s) الملكية .

➲ The world's largest / deepest ocean is the Pacific

Exercise on Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I still do a certain …………………… of work to earn enough money .
   a) number b) amount c) team d) crowd
2. My sister …………………… her 18th birthday last Friday.
   a) celebrated b) reminded c) gathered d) found
3. To eat …………………… is to have a meal in a restaurant.
   a) down b) up c) in d) out
4. They had to go back to the hotel and …………………… to take the train for Aswan.
   a) repair b) pollute c) prepare d) populate
5. This bakery always …………………… the cakes warm.
   a) services b) serves c) surfs d) cycles
6. Teaching online is one of the ways to improve …………………… methods.
   a) traditional b) modern c) up-to-date d) new
7. Food that is …………………… has a very pleasant taste.
   a) rotten b) nasty c) bad d) delicious
8. Not all people …………………… at the same jokes.
   a) cry b) laugh c) weep d) whisper
9. The accident took …………………… so late last night.
   a) place b) part c) over d) care
10. …………………… potatoes are vegetables that look like large ordinary ones but they have a different taste.
    a) Sour b) Sweet c) Salty d) Bitter
11. The children brought along pieces of old bread to …………………… the birds.
    a) eat b) feed c) cook d) make
12. …………………… fell so heavily last night that it blocked the roads.
    a) Snow b) Mud c) Sand d) Stones
13. Both sailor battled to …………………… in the ocean high waves.
    a) live b) survive c) stay d) wait

14. This car is …………………… than my last one.
    a) much expensive **b) expensive**
    c) many more expensive **d) much more expensive**
15. The team is still …………………… it was 5 years ago.
    a) as good as **b) so good as** **c) more good as** **d) as good**
16. Our company is not performing as …………………… as it did 10 years ago.
    a) successful **b) success** **c) successfully** **d) successive**
17. It was …………………… nature documentary I've ever seen.
    a) the best **b) better than** **c) the better** **d) best**
18. The journey took …………………… expected, so we got so tired.
    a) long **b) longer** **c) longer than** **d) long as**
19. It was …………………… expensive restaurant we ate at, but the food was excellent.
    a) little **b) less than** **c) least** **d) the least**
20. It was …………………… hot in Cairo this summer.
    a) extreme **b) extremely** **c) extremism** **d) extremist**
21. …………………… food is strongly flavoured with spices.
    a) Sweet **b) Sugary** **c) Spicy** **d) Dried**
22. I asked the waiter to give me the …………………….
    a) recipe **b) ingredients** **c) brochure** **d) menu**
23. The second game didn't go as …………………… as the first one.
    a) good **b) better** **c) well** **d) best**
24. It's rare that I have an evening …………………… with my sisters.
    a) mill **b) mine** **c) meal** **d) mile**
25. There are as …………………… students in our class as yours.
    a) much **b) many** **c) little** **d) more**
26. Manar used to be the …………………… runner in the class.
    a) slowly **b) slower** **c) slow** **d) slowest**
27. A ………………… restaurant serves only sea creatures that one can eat.
    a) sea food **b) sweet food** **c) free food** **d) Chinese food**
28. I'm …………………… in music than in sport.
    a) more interesting **b) much interest**
    c) more interested **d) less interest**

29. A/An .... is flat shellfish that can be eaten or produce valuable objects called pearls.
    a) boiler b) pointer c) moisture d) oyster
30. I don't read so .... novels now as I used to.
    a) many b) much c) more d) little
31. There are plenty of vegetarian .... to choose from.
    a) plates b) dishes c) bowls d) pans
32. Head teachers will be asked to fill in a .... for a report.
    a) bill b) sticker c) questionnaire d) space
33. It was a .... holiday than the one we had last year.
    a) longer b) longest c) the longest d) long
34. What is .... way of travelling in Japan ?
    a) more expensive b) the least expensive
    c) much expensive d) little expensive
35. Pluto is .... planet from the sun in our solar system.
    a) the furthest b) the far c) further than d) further
36. Being sensible, this shop assistant is very .... to all the customers.
    a) gloomy b) attractive c) uninteresting d) dull
37. They emigrate because they are looking for a .... life.
    a) best b) the best c) better than d) better
38. I advise you to get a .... to look after the children.
    a) pedestrian b) relative c) visitor d) guest
39. This dictionary is .... than the one we had before.
    a) much useful b) most useful c) more useful d) useful
40. People in China and the Far East use .... to eat their food.
    a) toxics b) clock ticks c) chopsticks d) sharp sticks
41. The second race was not quite as .... as the first one.
    a) easy b) easily c) easier d) easiest
42. Luxor is .... tourist destination in Egypt.
    a) more popular b) the most popular c) most popular d) popular
43. There are very few cars on the roads on Friday, so traffic is ....
    a) dense b) heavy c) crowded d) light
44. The more carbohydrates you eat, ... you become.
    a) the fatter b) the fattest c) the fat d) fatter than

45. Most of us don't like her, she is always aggressive and ……………….. .
    a) pleasant **b) friendly** **c) helpful** **d) rude**
46. Those who gave an ………………………. spoke favourably of the boss.
    a) imagination **b) opinion** **c) opposition** **d) intention**
47. Go to as many places ………………………. you can.
    a) so **b) than** **c) as** **d) that**
48. He ………………………. his father into thinking he was going to school, but he went to the club.
    a) deceived **b) trusted** **c) assured** **d) believed**
49. We finished the job ………………………. than we had expected.
    a) quickly **b) quick** **c) quickest** **d) quicker**
50. The Arctic is ………………………………. than the jungle.
    a) cold **b) colder** **c) as cold** **d) less cold**

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

1. The kind of food we eat affects health to a great extent. The more vegetarian food we eat, the healthier we are.

A) إن نوع الطعام الذي نتناوله يؤثر على صحتنا إلى حد كبير وكلما تناولنا الطعام النباتي كلما أصبحنا أكثر صحة.

B) إن نوع الطعام الذي نطهيه يؤثر كثيرًا على صحتنا وكلما تناولنا الطعام النباتي كلما أصبحانا أصحاء.

C) إن نوعية الطعام الذي نأكله يؤثر تأثيرًا سيئًا على صحتنا وكلما تناولنا الطعام النباتي كلما أصبحنا أصحاء.

D) إن نوعية الطعام الذي نتناوله يؤثر تأثيرًا إيجابيًا على صحتنا وكلما تناولنا الطعام النباتي كلما أصبحنا أكثر بدانة.

2. Couldn't modern technology supply enough food, clothing and shelter, for all people in the world if used badly ?

A) ألم تستطع التكنولوجي ا الحديثة توفير طعام كافي وملبس ومأوى لمعظم الناس في العالم إذا أسيء استخدامها؟



B) ألم يكن بمقدور التكنولوجيا الحديثة توفير طعام كافي وملبس ومأوى لكل الناس في العالم إذا أحسن استخدامها؟

C) ألم يكن بمقدر التكنولوجيا الحديثة توفير طعام وملبس ومأوى كافية لكل الناس في العالم إذا أسيء استخدامها؟

D) ألم تستطع التكنولوجيا الحديثة توفير طعام وشراب ومأوى كافية لمعظم الناس في العالم إذا أسيء استخدامها؟

3. Cheap food, a higher standard of living, higher wages are the main goals for people all over the world.

A) يُعد الطعام الرخيص ومستوى المعيشة المرتفع وارتفاع الأجور من الأهداف الثانية للناس في أنحاء العالم.

B) يُعد الطعام الرخيص ومستوى المعيشة المرتفع وارتفاع الأجور من الأهداف الأساسية للناس في أنحاء العالم.

C) يُعد الطعام الرخيص ومستوى المعيشة المتدني وارتفاع الأجور من الأهداف الرئيسية للناس في أنحاء العالم.

D) يُعد الطعام الرخيص ومستوى المعيشة المرتفع وتدني الأجور من الأهداف الرئيسية للناس في أنحاء العالم.

4. We live now in a vast world of new ideas and inventions which make our life much easier.

A) نحن نعيش الآن في عالم واسع من الأفكار والمخترعات التي تجعل حياتنا أكثر صعوبة.

B) نحن نعيش الآن في عالم ضخم من الأفكار والمخترعات التي تجعل حياتنا أكثر مللًا.

C) نحن نعيش الآن في عالم صغير من الأفكار والمخترعات التي تدخل السرور على حياتنا.

D) نحن نعيش الآن في عالم واسع وضخم من الأفكار والمخترعات التي تجعل حياتنا أكثر سهولة ويسر.



5. People need peace, wisdom, love, cooperation to achieve a prosperous world which humanity seeks.

A) يحتاج الناس السلام والحكمة والحب والإرشاد لتحقيق عالم مزدهر تسعى إليه البشرية.

B) يحتاج الناس السلام والهدوء والحب والتعاون لتحقيق عالم مزدهر تسعى إليه البشرية.

C) يحتاج الناس السلام والحكمة والكراهية لتحقيق عالم مزدهر تسعى إليه البشرية.

D) يحتاج الناس السلام والحكمة والحب والتعاون لتحقيق عالم مزدهر تسعى إليه البشرية.

Choose the correct English translation:

١. يحتفل المصريون عادة بشم النسيم في بداية فصل الربيع وتذهب الاسر المصرية إلى الاماكن المفتوحة لقضاء اليوم هناك.

A) The Egyptians usually celebrates Sham El-Neseem at the beginning of spring and Egyptian families go to open places to spend the day there.
B) The Egyptians usually celebrate Sham El-Neseem at the beginning of Spring and Egyptian families go to open places to spend the day there.
C) The Egyptians usually celebrate with Sham El-Neseem at the beginning of Spring and Egyptian families go to open places to spend the day there.
D) The Egyptians usually celebrate Sham El-Neseem at the beginning of Spring and Egyptian families go to closed places to spend the day there.

٢. يوجد لدي كل الشعوب أطباق شعبية وتقليدية التي يحب معظم الافراد تناولها لكونها رخيصه ولذيذه الطعم.

A) All peoples have popular and traditional dishes which most individuals like to have for being cheap and tasty.
B) All people have popular and traditional dishes which most persons like to have for being cheap and delicious.
C) All peoples have popular and traditional dishes which most individuals like to buy them for being cheap and tasty.
D) All peoples have popular and traditional dishes, liked by most persons for being cheaply and delicious.



٣. ينصح الاطباء مرضاهم بتناول وجبات خفيفه خالية من الدهون ليلا.

A) Doctors advise their patients to have heavy meals, void of fat at night.
B) Doctors advise their patients to have heavy meals, with plenty of fat at night.
C) Doctors advise their patients to have light fat-free meals at night.
D) Doctors advises their patients to have light fat-free meals at night.

٤. يهتم الاطفال وكبار السن بمشاهدة الأفلام المضحكة من أمام شاشة التلفزيون.

A) Children and the elderly are interested in watching funny films in front of TV screen.
B) Children and adults care about watching comic films in front of TV screen.
C) Children and teenagers are keen on watching amusing films in front of TV screen.
D) Children and the elderly are keen on watch funny films in front of TV screen.

٥. يجتمع افراد الاسرة والاقارب عادة في المناسبات السعيدة والحزينة وهو تقليد موجود في معظم المجتمعات.

A) Family members and relatives usually gather in happy and sad occasions and this tradition exists in most communities.
B) Family members and relatives usually meet on happy and sad occasions and this traditions is existed in most communities.
C) Family members and relatives usually get together on happy and sad occasions and this tradition exists in most communities.
D) Family members and relatives gather on happy and sad occasions and this tradition is existed in all societies.



Test (2) based on unit Two

A. Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Peter is the smallest ………………………………… all my students.
   a) of **b) off** **c) in** **d) at**
2. Last night, we ………………………… winning the World Cup.
   a) observed **b) honoured** **c) awarded** **d) celebrated**
3. The earlier we set off, the ……………………………. we'll arrive.
   a) early **b) earlier** **c) earliest** **d) more earlier**
4. The Chinese are still using ………………………… medicine in the form of plants and herbs.
   a) modern **b) current** **c) traditional** **d) recent**
5. This car is twice …………………………. expensive as that one.
   a) so **b) such** **c) more** **d) as**
6. The manager says that his first priority is to ……………………….. his customers.
   a) tire **b) worry** **c) fire** **d) serve**
7. Call me if you need ……………………………………. information.
   a) far **b) farther** **c) further** **d) farthest**
8. Some people consider eating ……………………. is a sort of recreation.
   a) in **b) out** **c) home** **d) too much**
9. Ahmed is taller than ………………………………………… .
   a) I **b) my** **c) I am** **d) mine**
10. ………………………………. a lesson beforehand, especially for the beginners is a must.
   a) Writing **b) Speaking** **c) Saying** **d) Preparing**
11. The closer we got, the ……………………………. nervous I became.
   a) most **b) more** **c) little** **d) much**
12. This food is not cooked for very long, it's still ……………………………. .
   a) medium **b) well done** **c) rare** **d) spicy**
13. Can't you drive ……………………………. than that ?
   a) fast **b) faster** **c) fastest** **d) more fast**
14. I can't stand eating this dessert, it's very ………………………………. .
   a) salty **b) hot** **c) sweet** **d) rare**

15. Ahmed plays tennis ……………………………. than anyone else.
    a) good   b) well   c) best   d) better
16. Some ………………… produce pearls which are used to make Jewellery.
    a) oysters   b) organisms   c) cells   d) creatures
17. Which of the following sentences has the right punctuation?
    a) What awful weather!   b) What awful weather.
    c) What awful weather?   d) What awful weather,
18. Setting the scene of the story means ………………… .
    a) time   b) place   c) both   d) neither
19. Which of the following connectors shows contrast?
    a) Since   b) Because   c) Although   d) So
20. An interesting ………………………….. catches the reader's attention and makes him go on reading the story.
    a) beginning   b) end   c) body   d) conclusion

B) Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

My profession was chosen by my father. My idea was to take up medicine, but as I was dependent on my father, I was forced to obey his instructions. He sent me to college and there, for four years I studied hard. My efforts were at last rewarded when one day my father informed me that I had been successful at my examinations and was now a qualified lawyer. Months passed and my few cases were ordinary ones. They were not important enough to bring my name before the public with satisfactory results. My expenses exceeded my income and I began to feel that I wouldn't become a distinguished lawyer. One day I was told that an important man wanted me to defend his son who was accused of murder. I had not been introduced to the accused man but had only met his father.

Imagine my horror when I discovered that he was my good friend of college days. I fought harder than ever to save his life but he was convicted. From that day I refused to continue my profession as a lawyer and my decision was final.



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21. In his early years, the writer's desire was to become a/an.............
    a) doctor **b) author** **c) lawyer** **d) teacher**
22. The writer's final decision was..........................
    a) to continue as a lawyer **b) defend the accused**
    c) to stop being a lawyer **d) to become a doctor**
23. The word "convicted" in the last paragraph is the same as ....
    a) innocent **b) decent** **c) guilty** **d) honest**
24. The writer's choice of his job was .... his will.
    a) for **b) pro** **c) in favour of** **d) against**
25. It was the writer's wish to study ....
    a) low **b) medicine**
    c) engineering **d) astronomy**
26. The writer was .... with his job as a lawyer.
    a) satisfied **b) pleased**
    c) delighted **d) dissatisfied**
27. Surprisingly, the writer defended his .... in court.
    a) brother **b) uncle**
    c) his friend **d) neighbour**
28. The writer's friend was accused of ....
    a) robbery **b) shoplifting** **c) forgery** **d) murder**

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

29. Sports play a vital role in forming one's character. They teach him how to be independent and self-confident.

a) تلعب الرياضات دورًا حيويًا في تشكيل شخصية الفرد فهي تعلمه الاستقلالية والثقة بالنفس.

b) تلعب الرياضات دورًا ثانويًا في تشكيل شخصية الفرد فهي تعلمه الاستقلالية والثقة بالنفس.

c) تلعب الرياضات دورًا حيويًا في تكوين شخصية المرء فهي تعلمه الاعتمادية والثقة بالنفس.

d) تلعب الرياضات دورًا غير مؤثر في تشكيل شخصية المرء فهي تعلمه الاستقلالية والثقة بالنفس.

Choose the correct English translation:

٣٠. الصبر والتعاون والتسامح من اهم الصفات التي تساعد المرء على النجاح ومواجهة كافة الصعوبات .

a) Patience, coordination and tolerance are the most important qualities which help one to succeed and face all difficulties.
b) Patience, co-operation and tolerance are the least important qualities which help one to succeed and face all challenges.
c) Patience, co-operation and tolerance are the most important qualities which help one to succeed and face all hardships.
d) Patience, co-operation and tolerance are the most important factors that helps one to succeed and encounter all hardships.



Unit 3

The future of food

Main Vocabulary :-

agriculture	الزراعة (الأساليب المستخدمة للاعتناء بالمحاصيل والحيوانات)
crop	محصول (نبات مثل الحبوب, فاكهة ....إلخ يزرع بمساحات كبيرة)
earth	الأرض (الكوكب الثالث في ترتيب المسافة من الشمس)

sustainable	محافظ على البيئة	save (v.)	يوفر / يدخر / ينقذ
variety	تنوع / تعد	algae (n.)	طحلب (نبات بحري)
innovation	ابتكار / تجديد	fashion (n.)	موضة
livestock	ماشية / مواشي	solution (n.)	حل
production	إنتاج	article (n.)	مقالة
source	مصدر	farm (n.)	مزرعة
tasty (adj.)	لذيذ الطعم	continent (n.)	قارة
create (v.)	يخلق / يبدع	essay (n.)	مقال
chemicals (n.)	مواد كيميائية	conclusion (n.)	خاتمة
electric (adj.)	كهربائي	finally (adv.)	أخيرا
vehicle (n.)	مركبة	evidence (n.)	دليل
space (n.)	مساحة / فضاء	efficiently (adv.)	بكفاءة
increase (v.)	يزداد	surface (n.)	سطح / وجه
difference (n.)	فرق / اختلاف	factual (adj.)	حقيقي / فعلي
involve (v.)	يتضمن / يشتمل على	laboratory (n.)	معمل
percent (adv.)	في المائة %	equipment (n.)	معدات
instead (adv.)	بدلا من ذلك	seawater (n.)	ماء البحر
researcher (n.)	باحث	population	سكان
seriously (adv)	بجدية	furniture (n.)	أثاث
cause (v.)	يسبب	central (adj.)	منتصف
elsewhere (adv.)	في مكان آخر	local (adj.)	محلي

tourism (n.)	سياحة	encourage (v.)	يشجع
charity (n.)	مؤسسة خيرية	due to (adj.)	يرجع إلى / بسبب
remove (v.)	يزيل	soil (n.)	تربة زراعية
extraordinary (adj.)	رائع / استثنائي	energy (n.)	طاقة
negative (adj.)	سلبي	space (n.)	فضاء
effect (n.)	تأثير	electric (adj.)	كهربائي
climate (n.)	مناخ	petrol (n.)	بنزين السيارة
hydroponics (n.	علم الزراعة في الماء	produce (v.)	ينتج
surprisingly (adv.)	بشكل مدهش	traditional (adj.)	تقليدي
face (v.)	يواجه	sea weed (n.)	عشب بحري
brainstorm (n.)	العصف الذهني	almost (adv.)	تقريبا
rainforest (n.)	غابة مطيرة	insect (n.)	حشرة
island (n.)	جزيرة	predict (v.)	يتنبأ
imagine (v.)	يتخيل	specific (adj.)	محدد
robot (n.)	إنسان آلي	urban (adj.)	حضري
delicious (adj.)	لذيذ	fresh (adj.)	طازج
popular (adj.)	شعبي / محبوب	restaurant (n.)	مطعم
final (adj.)	نهائي	decade (n.)	عقد (10 سنوات)
argument (n.)	جدال	Antarctic (n.)	المنطقة القطبية
original (adj.)	أصلي	factory (n.)	مصنع
gap (n.)	فجوة / فراغ	include (v.)	يشتمل على
result	نتيجة	destroy	يدمر
dry	جاف	include	يتضمن
increase	يزداد	fill	يملأ
positive	إيجابي	interesting	شيق
clear	واضح	encourage	يشجع
introduction	مقدمة	ordinary	عادي
efficiently	بكفاءة	modern	حديث
urban	حضري	solve	يحل

effect on	تأثير على	live on	يعيش على
deal with	يتناول	reason for	سبب لأجل
dry for	جاف لـ........	based on	قائم على
special about	خاص بشأن	opinion about	رأي في
argue for	يجادل لصالح	argue against	يجادل ضد
fill in	يملئ	heat up	يرفع الحرارة
focus on	يركز على	available for	متوفر لأجل
instead of	بدلا من	cut down	يقطع / يجتث
solution to	حل لـ	good for	مفيد لـ ....

Idiomatic Expressions

English	Arabic
as a result	كنيجة لـ ....
control the flow of	يتحكم في تدفق ....
create a variety of.....................	يخلق تنوعا في .....
find enough land for	يجد مزيدا من الأراضي لـ ....
give an opinion on	يعطي رأيا في ....
have a negative effect on	له تأثير سلبي على
have space for	لديه مساحة لأجل
In Southern Africa	في جنوبي إفريقيا
make furniture	يصنع الأثاث
make more money from	يكون مزيدا من المال من ....
make seawater safe to	يجعل مياه البحر آمنة لـ ....
make sense	تجعل له معنى
over the next few decades	على مدى العقود القليلة المقبلة
see ...... as a chance to	يرى ..... كفرصة لـ ....
started a long time ago	بدأت من فترة طويلة مضت
technological solutions to	حلول تقنية لـ ....
tell the difference between......and.....	يذكر الفرق بين .....و......
the only source of........................	المصدر الوحيد لـ ......



Focus on Language

A) Use : (will + inf.) for :	تستخدم (will + inf) في الحالات الآتية:
1) Future true facts حقائق مستقبلية صادقة لا يمكن التحكم فيها	This school will be 50 years old next year.
2) Predictions تنبؤات (بدون دليل)	I think it will be hot today.
3) Quick decisions قرارات سريعة	The phone's ringing , I'll answer it.
4) Offers العروض	I'll see who it is at the door.
5) Requesting الطلب	Will you carry the bag for me؟
6) Promise الوعد	I'll visit you next month.
7) Condition جمل الشر	If you play well , you'll win .
8) A threat تهديد	I'll fire you if you don't concentrate on your work.
9) Warning التحذير	Be careful or you'll hurt yourself.

B) تأتي (مصدر+ will / won't) أيضا بعد تعبيرات معينة تدل علي أبداء الرأي /التنبؤ / التوقعات / الشكوك / المخاوف من المستقبل / للتحذير :

I think / I believe / I hope / I expect /I'm afraid / I 'm sure

+ will / won't +inf

D) { probably / possibly / certainly / perhaps } ومع ظروف معينة مثل :

C) I promise / I predict / I suppose

- I'm sure , you'll pass the exam .
- Be careful or you'll get burnt.

لاحظ الآتي:

A) Be careful / look at / watch out + or = will + inf. - تهديد

B) Be careful ! / look out! / watch out ! + am/is/are going to - تنبؤ بدليل

2) be going to + inf

تُستخدم للتعبير عن خطط مسبقة و قرارات مخطط لها .

A) I have planned to./ My plan is to. / I have made a prior plan. خطة مسبقة

1. I have planned to take a course in English. I **am going to take** a course.

B) I intend to…. / My intention is to…../ I have an intention to….

2. I intend to spend the holiday in Alex. **I'm going to** spend it in Alex.

C) I've decided to…/ I've made a decision to…/ My decision is to…

3. I've decided to build a villa .I'm going to build a villa.

لتكوين تنبؤات قائمة علي حقائق او دلائل في الوقت الحاضر .

4. It's dark and cloudy. It's going to rain.

3) The Present continuous Tense المضارع المستمر

للإشارة إلي ترتيبات مستقبلية و خطط شخصية مكتملة محددة الزمن يمكن التحكم فيها وتغييرها.

- We **are meeting** at 9 o'clock on Monday morning.
- I've arranged to have a party next week. **I'm having** a party next week.

ترتيب للقيام بحدث في المستقبل و يكون بالجملة ما يدل علي ترتيب لأحداث مستقبلية

**** أفعال شائعة الاستخدام مع المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل .**

go / come / see / visit / meet / leave / have (a party)

- I've arranged to………………

- I've made arrangements to…..

4) The Present Simple Tense المضارع البسيط

- **Used for programmes or timetables:**

يستخدم للتعبير عن برامج أو جداول زمنية لا يمكن التحكم فيها ولا تغييرها مثل :

(الإنتاج / الإغلاق / العمل / القطارات / مواعيد الطائرات)

و يأتي غالبا مع أفعال معينة تعبر عن تلك المعاني مثل:

finish / arrive / leave / land / take off / open / start / close

- The bus **leaves** at nine o'clock.
- The museum **opens** at 10 a.m.



يُستخدم المضارع البسيط او المضارع التام بعد ادوات الربط الزمنية للدلالة علي المستقبل:-

الروابط الزمنية → مضارع بسيط , will + inf (مستقبل بسيط)
الروابط الزمنية → مضارع تام , will + inf (مستقبل بسيط)

- **When** she **arrives** (**has arrived**) , she **will tell** us all about the concert .

و لكن عندما نستخدم { When } كأداة استفهام يمكن أن يستخدم معها { will }

- **When will** he **be** back?

2) Future continuous Tense المستقبل المستمر

A) Formation : **will be + ing**

الدلالة:- يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سيكون مستمرا في وقت محدد في المستقبل.

- They'**ll be watching** a film from 7 to 9 p.m.

B) Tense markers : التعبيرات الآتية تستخدم للإشارة للزمن

- **It has been** (arranged / planned / decided ....)
- **This time** (next week / next year / tomorrow ....)

أي إشارة زمنية على استمرار الحدث لفترة طويلة.

- (between now and next Friday) / by / in + مدة زمنية مستقبلية
- I can't visit you because I **will / may be doing** my homework this evening.
- The government **will be trying** to reduce the effects of climate change.

• للحديث عن الأشياء التي تم ترتيبها أو التخطيط لحدوثها وهنا يعمل كالمضارع المستمر.

- We **will be leaving** for Dubai at 7 o'clock in the evening.

(We are leaving ......)

• لنشير إلى أننا سنكون في منتصف حدث ما في وقت محدد في المستقبل.

The match begins at 7 : 30 and ends at 9: 15 So, at 8 : 30 , I'**ll be watching** it.

4. Using " Will (you) be + - ing? "

استخدام صيغة **(Will (you) be + - ing ?)** للسؤال بأدب عن خطط شخص ما في المستقبل القريب.

- "**Will you be using** your bicycle this evening ? "No, you can take it. "

Important Remarks ملاحظات هامة

احداث مستقبلية أو اتجاهات محتملة لكنها ليست مؤكدة. **Use (may be + ing)**



و لكن لاحظ الاتي:-

➲ Many more people **may be living** in Cairo in the next 50 years.

• التنبؤ بحدث قصير في وقت محدد. **(will + inf)**

➲ In 2030, we will help people with diabetes.

• التنبؤ بحدث أطول على مدار فترة من الزمن. **(will be + ing)**

➲ Between 2020 and 2030 , we **will be helping** people with diabetes .

A Model Essay موضوع مجاب

الكلمات والتعبيرات الآتية يمكن أن تستخدم في كتابة المقال:

• This essay will focus on	هذا المقال يركز على
• After that, ……………….	بعد ذلك
• In case of ………………..	في حالة
• In my view,	من وجهة نظري
• Due to	بسبب
• Finally,	وأخيرا
• To conclude ,	في الخاتمة

Exercises based on Vocabulary and Structure

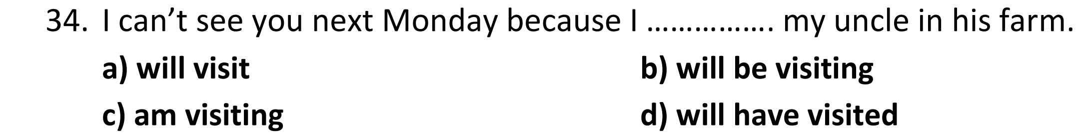
Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I think they …………………………….. the meeting.
   a) are going to cancel **b) will cancel**
   c) cancel **d) are cancelling**
2. Most farmers still plant and harvest their ……………………… by hand.
   a) crops **b) products** **c) goods** **d) possessions**
3. We provide a ……………………………. of courses to improve your skills.
   a) various **b) vary** **c) variety** **d) varies**
4. I ………………………… 10 Km a day for the next two weeks to get ready for the marathon.
   a) will be running **b) are going to run** **c) will run** **d) run**
5. The heavy rains and flooding killed lots of …………………. in our farm.
   a) plants **b) livestock** **c) insects** **d) trees**
6. You ……………………………… let me know when she arrives.
   a) will have to **b) will have to be** **c) have to** **d) has to**



7. I promise I …………………………….. back soon.
   a) am **b) will have been**
   c) am going to be **d) will be**
8. To protect the environment, it's advisable to use ……………………….. sources of energy.
   a) imaginary **b) unknown** **c) sustainable** **d) damaging**
9. The morning train from Aswan ……………………………….. at 8:30 am.
   a) is arriving **b) is going to arrive** **c) will arrive** **d) arrives**
10. No one should stand in the way of technological ……………………….. .
    a) destruction **b) deterioration** **c) innovation** **d) frustration**
11. Our country aims to be strong both in industry and …………………… .
    a) structure **b) culture** **c) manufacture** **d) agriculture**
12. All the pupils ……………………… a few exams at the end of the year.
    a) will take **b) are going to take** **c) take** **d) may take**
13. I think the number ……………………………….. in the phone book.
    a) is going to be **b) will have been** **c) will be** **d) is being**
14. There is no ……………………………. between these two models.
    a) difference **b) differ** **c) different** **d) differently**
15. The ……………………….. in Egypt is hot in summer and cold in winter.
    a) weather **b) temperature** **c) climate** **d) condition**
16. This is my intention, I ………………………….. for a new place to live next month.
    a) am going to look **b) will look** **c) look** **d) am looking**
17. The pupils …………………………………….. their final exams in July.
    a) will take **b) will be taking** **c) are taking** **d) take**
18. Parents often worry a lot about the effects of bullying ……………….. their children.
    a) on **b) in** **c) of** **d) for**
19. You …………………….. to take the cake out of the oven, will you ?
    a) aren't going to forget **b) won't forget**
    c) won't have forgotten **d) don't forget**
20. It's our duty to help the ………………………….. generations.
    a) arousing **b) raising** **c) arising** **d) rising**

21. The world is getting warmer and this is ……………….. climate change.
    a) causing b) reasoning c) leading d) saving
22. A vast area of tropical ………………………….. has been destroyed.
    a) desert b) ocean c) rainforest d) sea
23. There are some dark snow clouds, it ……………………….. again soon.
    a) is snowing b) is going to snow
    c) will snow d) will be snowing
24. Five years from now, they …………………… a new factory in our town.
    a) are going to build b) are building
    c) will build d) will be building
25. There's a strong ……………………………. for lowering the price.
    a) fight b) quarrel c) argument d) battle
26. I'm very hungry, I ……………………………. something to eat.
    a) am having b) am going to have c) will have d) have
27. The students are asked to fill ………………………….. the spaces.
    a) on b) out c) in d) up
28. Next Sunday, I ………………………….. from Cairo to London.
    a) 'll be flying b) 'll have flown c) am flying d) will fly
29. Most people like going to this beach, it's the town's………………… beach.
    a) populated b) polluted c) poisoned d) popular
30. Once the paint of the walls is ……………., we can get into the room.
    a) wet b) damp c) dry d) liquid
31. The tourist industry is suffering from economic downturn, so it …………………………… difficult to find a job.
    a) is going to be b) will have been c) will be d) is
32. The sun can ………………………. your skin if exposed to it for so long.
    a) benefit b) damage c) purify d) beautify
33. Cotton grows only in very rich …………………………………… .
    a) soil b) rock c) wood d) air
34. I can't see you next Monday because I ……………. my uncle in his farm.



    a) will visit b) will be visiting
    c) am visiting d) will have visited



35. -Anyone wants a drink ? - I ……………………….. orange Juice.
    a) 'm going to have **b) 'll have**
    c) 'm having **d) will be having**
36. Look out! you …………………………………. the vase.
    a) will break **b) 're going to break** **c) break** **d) 're breaking**
37. There is a modern car ……………………………. to hire.
    a) hidden **b) burnt** **c) available** **d) destroyed**
38. There is a remote ……………………….. to find any more survivors.
    a) change **b) chance** **c) charge** **d) challenge**
39. The ………………………….. is a light machine programmed to move and perform tasks automatically.
    a) robot **b) rabbit** **c) boat** **d) coat**
40. They 've made all the arrangements, they ……………………….. a party next Friday.
    a) are holding **b) will be holding** **c) hold** **d) will hold**
41. They need a manager who works very ………………………. and is decisive and accurate.
    a) carelessly **b) slowly** **c) inefficiently** **d) efficiently**
42. Fady intends to join our team, he ………………………………… join it.
    a) will **b) should** **c) is going to** **d) may**
43. Scientific prediction is based on ………………………………… .
    a) fancy **b) imagination** **c) dreams** **d) evidence**
44. This time next week, I ……………………………. photographs with my new camera.
    a) will be taking **b) am taking** **c) will take** **d) take**
45. It is a must to improve our ……………………. in quality and quantity.
    a) formation **b) production** **c) punctuation** **d) shape**
46. The desert road ………………………………….. to Alex is well paved.
    a) surface **b) top** **c) peak** **d) summit**



47. If you don't follow the rules, you .... punished.
    a) are going to be b) will have been c) will be d) are
48. Some people call Africa the black ....
    a) region b) country c) governorate d) continent
49. A .... is a period of ten years.
    a) decade b) century c) millennium d) period
50. This young man is driving carelessly, he .... an accident.
    a) is making b) is going to make c) will make d) makes

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

1. Climate change and higher levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide affect agriculture and eco systems.

a) يؤثر تغير المناخ وارتفاع نسبة ثاني أكسيد الكربون في الجو على الزراعة والأنظمة البيولوجية.
b) يؤثر تغير المناخ وارتفاع نسبة ثاني أكسيد الكربون في الجو على الزراعة والأنظمة البيئية.
c) يؤثر تقلب المناخ وانخفاض نسبة ثاني أكيد الكربون في الجو على الزراعة والأنظمة البيئية.
d) يؤثر تقلب المناخ وانخفاض معدلات ثاني أكسيد الكربون في الجو على الزراعة والأنظمة العالمية.

2. The claim that industrial agriculture is the only way of feeding a large population is not accepted by vegetarians.

a) إن الادعاء بأن الزراعة الصناعية هي الطريق الوحيد لإطعام عدد كبير من السكان قوبلت من قبل النباتيين.
b) إن الادعاء بأن الزراعة الصناعية هي السبيل الوحيد لإطعام عدد كبير من السكان قوبلت بالرفض من النباتيين.
c) إن فكرة الزراعة الصناعية هي السبيل الوحيد لإطعام عدد قليل من السكان لم تلق قبولًا من النباتيين.
d) إن فكرة الزراعة الصناعية هي السبيل الوحيد لإطعام عدد لا بأس به من السكان حظيت بالقبول من النباتيين.



3. Long ago, the Egyptians were busy with agriculture, ship building and carpentry of every sort.

(A) منذ عهد قريب كان المصريين مشغولين بالزراعة وصناعة الفخار وبناء السفن والنجارة من كل نوع.
(B) منذ زمن بعيد كان المصريين مشغولين بالزراعة وصناعة الفخار وبناء السفن والنجارة بأنواعها.
(c) منذ زمن طويل انشغل المصريين بالزراعة وصناعة الزجاج وبناء السفن والنجارة بأنواعها.
(D) منذ زمن بعيد انشغل المصريين بالصناعة والتجارة وبناء السفن والنجارة بأنواعها.

4. Several scientists still warn people against the effects of using chemical fertilizers in agriculture.

(A) مازال يحذر العديد من العلماء الناس ضد آثار استخدام الأسمدة الكيماوية في الزراعة.
(B) لم يعد يحذر العلماء الناس ضد آثار استخدام الأسمدة الكيماوية في الزراعة.
(C) ما زال يحذر بعض العلماء الناس من آثار استخدام المبيدات الحشرية في الزراعة.
(D) ما زال يحذر العديد من العلماء الناس ضد استخدام المبيدات الحشرية السامة في الزراعة.

5. There is a tendency to encourage the promotion of organic and sustainable agriculture in Egypt.

(A) يوجد ميل نحو تشجيع وترويج الزراعة العضوية والمحتملة في مصر.
(B) يوجد نزعة لتشجيع ترويج الزراعة العضوية والمستدامة في مصر.
(C) يوجد اتجاه لتشجيع ترويج الأسمدة العضوية والمستدامة في مصر.
(D) يوجد ميل لتقليص الزراعة العضوية والمستدامة في مصر.

Choose the correct English translation:-

١. تعد الزراعة هي المصدر الاساسي للطعام في العالم، ولذا ينبغي تطويرها بأحدث المعدات التكنولوجية.

(A) Agriculture is the basic source of food in the world, so it must be developed with the latest technological equipment.

(B) Agriculture is the principal source of food in the world, so it must be provided with the latest technological equipments.

(C) Agriculture is a cheap source of food in the world, so it must be developed with the last technological equipment.

(D) Agriculture is a non-essential source of food in the world, so it must be developed with up-to-date technological equipment.

٢. يتجه العالم نحو تشجيع كل المنتجات صديقة البيئه لتقليل نسبة التلوث البيئي .

(A)The world is heading for encouraging local products to reduce the rate of environmental pollution.

(B) The world is heading for promoting eco-friendly products to reduce the rate of environmental pollution.

(C) The world is heading for encouraging foreign products encouraging foreign products to reduce the ratio of environmental pollution.

(D) The world intends to encourage eco-friendly products to reduce the ratio of environmental population.

٣. يبذل العلماء جهوداً كبيرة من أجل الابتكار في جميع نواحي الحياة مثل الزراعة، الصناعة، التعليم والطب.

(A) Scientists do their best for creativity in all fields of life such as agriculture, industry, education and engineering.

(B) Scientists spare no effort for innovation in all fields of life such as agriculture, industry, education and commerce.

(C) Scientists exert strenuous efforts for innovation in all fields of life such as agriculture, industry, education and medicine.

(D) Scientists waste their efforts for creativity in all fields of life such as agriculture, industry, education and medicine.

٤. يوجد دليل قوي علي أن الأمراض الفتاكة مثل السرطان يسببها استخدام الاسمدة الكيماوية في الزراعه.

(A) There is a strong evidence that fatal disease, like cancer, are caused by using chemical fertilisers in agriculture.

(B) There is a strong proof that infectious diseases, like cancer, are caused by using chemical fertilisers in agriculture.

(C) There is strong evidence that fatal diseases, like cancer, are caused by using chemical fertilisers in agriculture.

(D) There is a weak evidence that endemic diseases, like cancer, are caused by using chemical fertilisers in agriculture.

٥. يعتقد بعض العلماء ان نقص الطعام في كثير من دول العالم قد يؤدي إلى الموت جوعاً.

(A) Some scientists believe that lack of food in many of the world countries may lead to starving to death.

(B) Some scientists think that food excess in many of the world countries may lead to starving to death.

(C) Some scientists consider that plenty of food in many of the world countries may lead to starving to death.

(D) Some scientists believe that food shortage in many of the world countries must lead to starving for death.

Test (3) based on unit Three

A. Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. This time next week, I .... Paris.
   a) 'll visit b) 'd visit c) am going to visit d) 'll be visiting
2. Farmers use .... to help crops grow faster.
   a) vehicles b) chemicals c) axes d) tractors
3. I'm afraid we .... be on time for the meeting.
   a) won't b) will c) should d) may
4. An alliance allows its partners to speed up the processes of .... and market expansion.
   a) declaration b) inclination c) innovation d) admiration
5. Now that they 've won the lottery, they .... buy a big house.
   a) will b) would c) going to d) are going to
6. We should have plentiful supplies of .... products in markets.
   a) lively b) livestock c) livelihood d) living
7. Don't call her now, she ....
   a) sleeps b) will sleep c) 'll be sleeping d) was sleeping
8. We don't have a certain type of apple. We have a new .... of apple called "perfection".
   a) vary b) various c) variable d) variety



9. A) Your house is very small.
B) I know. I .... move to a bigger house next year.
a) 'll **b) 'd** **c) am going to** **d) going to**
10. Please, don't .... me in your family arguments. I have nothing to do with them.
a) solve **b) evolve** **c) dissolve** **d) involve**
11. A) Have you finished your essay yet ?
B) No, but I'm sure I .... it on time.
a) 'd finish **b) am finishing** **c) am going to finish** **d) 'll finish**
12. Next Saturday, Dina .... to Paris for a business meeting.
a) 'll fly **b) 'd fly** **c) is going to fly** **d) is flying**
13. Seaweed is a very .... food in China and Japan. It is well-liked by them.
a) disgusting **b) rare** **c) popular** **d) salty**
14. She had a severe wheezing in the chest, so she was unable to .... well.
a) seize **b) breathe** **c) inject** **d) inspire**
15. His frequent absence from work can .... his reputation as a teacher.
a) keep **b) stay** **c) damage** **d) increase**
16. A) I don't understand this exercise.
B) Don't worry, I .... it to you.
a) 'll explain **b) am going to explain**
c) 'd explain **d) am explaining**
17. To end your essay, you must use ....
a) moreover **b) in addition**
c) however **d) in conclusion**
18. If you want to give examples, you should use ....
a) however **b) for example**
c) for instance **d) both b & c**
19. The .... is used after a complete sentence.
a) full stop **b) comma** **c) question mark** **d) the dash**
20. Which punctuation mark is used in a list?
a) comma **b) full stop**
c) exclamation mark **d) hyphen**



B) Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

In the winter, many animals and birds travel hundreds of kilometres to places with a warmer climate and more food.

This incredible journey takes place every year at about the same time. It is common to see birds sitting on walls or telephone wires waiting to travel the long distance between the places where they spend their summers and winters.

Scientists do not know exactly how **they** find their way to and from their winter homes. It is thought that there are different ways, for example, using the sun and stars for navigation. Some people believe that birds depend on their senses including their sense of smell, to help them find the way. Some animals and birds travel thousands of kilometers. Blue whales have been known to travel up to 20.000 kilometres.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21. Why are the journeys of birds and animals incredible?
    a) They are very long. **b) They take place in winter.**
    c) They take place at exactly the same time every year.
    d) They birds and animals do not know where they are going.

22. What does the underlined word" **they**" refer to?
    a) winter homes **b) birds and animals**
    c) scientists **d) the sun and stars**

23. The word **"takes place"** in the third line means ....
    a) replaces **b) takes the place of**
    c) displaces **d) happens**

24. It is believed that the sense of .... helps birds to find their way.
    a) touch **b) taste** **c) sight** **d) smell**

25. Some birds and animals spend their winters and summers in ……………… places.
    a) similar **b) the same** **c) different** **d) identical**



26. To find their way, birds rely on their ………………… .

a) wings **b) feathers** **c) size** **d) senses**

27. What is surprising about the blue whole is that it ……………. up to 20.000 km.

a) swims **b) travels** **c) flies** **d) rides**

28. Birds have something in common. They sit on ……………… before travelling long distances.

a) walls **b) telephone wires**
c) both **d) neither**

C) Translation

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

29. Labels on products should include detailed information to help the customer to know when to expire.

(A) ينبغي أن تتضمن الملصقات على المنتجات معلومات عامة لمساعدة العميل على معرفة تاريخ الانتهاء.
(B) ينبغي أن تتضمن الملصقات الورقية على المنتجات معلومات تفصيلية لمساعدة الزبون على معرفة تاريخ انتهائها.
(C) ينبغي أن تشمل الملصقات المعدنية على المنتجات معلومات تفصيلية لمساعدة العميل على معرفة تاريخ إنتاجها.
(D) ينبغي أن لا تشمل الملصقات الورقية على المنتجات معلومات تفصيلية لمساعدة العميل على معرفة تاريخ نفاذها.

Choose the correct English translation:

٣٠. تعلمنا الرياضة الجماعية صفات جيدة مثل التعاون والتسامح خاصةً عندما تلعب مع افراد من نفس عمرك.

(A) Team sport teach us good qualities such as co-operation and tolerance especially when you play with persons of the same age.
(B) Team sport learns us good manners such as co-operations and tolerance especially when you play with people of the same age.
(C) Collective sport educate us good qualities such as co-operation and intolerance especially when you play with people of the same age.
(D) Team sport teaches us good qualities such as co-operation and tolerance especially when you play with individuals of the same age.



Unit 4

Changing English تغيير الإنجليزية

• New Vocabulary

adults (n.)	بالغين	suggest (v.)	يقترح
text messaging (n.)	كتابة رسالة نصية	teenagers (n.)	مراهقين
abbreviation	اختصار	innovator	مبتكر
linguist	لغوي / عالم لغة	formal	رسمي
tone	نبرة الصوت/نغمة الصوت	emoji	رمز تعبيري
fun (n.)	متعة	actually (adv.)	فعلا
misunderstand	يسيء الفهم	suitable (adj.)	مناسب
connect (v.)	يوصل / يربط	no longer	لم يعد
correctly (adv.)	بشكل صحيح	frown	يعبس/ يتجهم
record (v.)	يسجل	introduce (v.)	يقدم
procedure (n.)	اجراء	basic (adj.)	اساس
sound (v.)	يبدو	create (v.)	يخلق/يبدع
describe (v.)	يصف	situations (n.)	مواقف
devices (n.)	اجهزة	remove (v.)	يزيل
grandparents (n.)	أجداد	prefixes (n.)	البدايات
communicate (v.)	يتصل	suffixes (n.)	النهايات
headline (n.)	عنوان رئيسي	endless (adj)	بلا نهاية
smart phones (n.)	هواتف ذكية	results (n.)	نتائج
survey (n.)	دراسة استطلاعية	link (n.)	رابط
Greek (adj.)	يوناني/ اغريقي	blog (n.)	مدونة
interests (n.)	ميول/ اهتمامات	positive (adj.)	ايجابي
social media (n.)	التواصل الاجتماعي	personal (adj.)	شخصي
confusing (adj.)	مربك	famous (adj.)	مشهور
communication (n.)	اتصال	seem (v.)	يبدو
require	يتطلب	conclusion (n.)	خاتمة
proper (adj)	ملائم/ مناسب	mansion (n.)	قصر/ بيت فخم
recognisable	يمكن التعرف عليها	hobbies (n.)	هوايات
findings (n.)	اكتشافات	expert (n.)	خبير

formal	شكلي/ رسمي	changed	متغير
appear	يظهر	confuse	يربك
different **from**	مختلف عن	change **into**	يتحول الي
respond **to**	يستجيب لـ	look **after**	يعتني ب
effects on	اثار علي	apply **for**	يتقدم لـ
chat **with**	يدردش مع -	deal **with**	يتعامل مع
instead **of**	بدلا من	advantage **of**	ميزة لـ
communicate **with**	يتصل مع	spend **on**	ينفق علي
comment **on/ about**	يعلق علي	add **to**	يضيف الي

Idiomatic Expressions

a four-year-old sister	أخت في سن الرابعة
apply for a job	يتقدم لوظيفة
as a response to	كرد علي
as soon as possible	بسرعة بقدر الامكان
Don’t get upset	لا تنزعج
in general = generally	بصفة عامة
make communication quicker	تسرع الاتصال
make different sounds	يحدث أصواتا مختلفة
make new words	يؤلف (يكون) كلمات جديدة
organise ideas clearly	ينظم الافكار بوضوح
record the results	يسجل النتائج
remain uchanged	تبقي بلا تغيير
spend too much time on	يقضي وقتا كثيرا في
stay (keep) in touch with	يبقي علي اتصال مع
take a photo of	يلتقط صورة ل
whether or not you like	سواء تحب ام لا

Focus on Language

1. Prefixes البدايات

تضاف في بداية الكلمة لكي تغير معناها مثل:

(mis_ / re_ / un_ / im _ / dis_ / in_) وهناك بدايات أخرى مثل

(extra_ / ex_ / pre_ / up_ / de_ / out_ / over_ / uni_)

understand	يفهم	misunderstand	يسيء الفهم
read	يقرأ	reread	يعيد قراءة
wise	حكيم	unwise	غير عاقل
polite	مؤدب	impolite	وقح
honest	أمين	dishonest	خائن
sane	عاقل	Insane	غير عاقل

2. Suffixes النهايات

توضع في نهاية الكلمة وتغير معناها ايضا، تحولها من فعل لأسم أو من فعل لصفة وهكذا

(less_ / er _ /_ness /_able)

وهناك نهايات أخرى مثل

(_ation / _fy / _ing / _age / _ship / _ism / _tant / _ment)

care	يهتم	careless	مهمل
read	يقرأ	reader	قاريء
use	يستخدم	user	مستخدم
understand	يفهم	understandable	يمكن فهمه
comfort	راحة	comfortable	مريح



3. Reporting verbsافعال القول

أفعال الإبلاغ وإعطاء الأوامر والنصائح والتحذير والوعد والاقتراح والدعوة والندم

2) Positive & Negative Reporting verbs

	v. + to + inf.	v. + obj. + to + inf.	v. + (prep.) + ing	v. + that + clause
Positive	advise/instruct ask / tell invite /order remind /offer	instruct /order advise /invite ask / tell /offer beg /encourage	suggest recommend insist on	agree / say promise suggest
Negative	warn	warn	regret / deny accuse (sb) of blame (sb) for	complain

1. could have + p.p

➲ **could have + p.p (past possibility)** احتمال حدث شيء في الماضي

❖ He could have bought these eggs when he went out this morning.

2. could have + p.p

➲ **Past ability but the action was undone.**

قدرة في الماضي ولكن لم تحدث (فرصة لم تغتنم)

❖ She could have bought a new phone, but she didn't .

3. couldn't have + p.p

➲ **couldn't have + p.p (past impossibility)**

استحالة حدوث الشيء في الماضي.

❖ You couldn't have seen Dina today, because she is in Germany at the moment.

4. should have + p.p

5. ought to have + p.p

➲ **should have + p.p** كان ينبغي علي ان افعل كدا ولكني لم افعله.

➲ **ought to have + p.p**

ندم علي عدم القيام بعمل الشيء في الماضي.

Past regrets for not doing an action.

❖ I should have worked hard at school . (but I didn't)

6. should have + p.p (forprediction)

➲ **should have + p.p (for prediction)** للتنبؤ مع كلمة " by now"

❖ They should have arrived by now.



7. shouldn't have + p.p

8. oughtn't to have + p.p

- **shouldn't have + p.p**
- **oughtn't to have + p.p**
- **Past regrets for doing an undesirable action.**

ما كان ينبغي علي ان افعل----- لكنني فعلته
(ندم في الماضي علي القيام بعمل غير مرغوب فيه " النقد")

- Aya shouldn't have gone to sleep so late last night. (but she did)

Exercises based on Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The postal .... for Cairo is CA.
   a) abbreviation b) formation c) cheque d) service
2. Heba .... that she needed a new direction in life.
   a) warned b) said c) ordered d) advised
3. The minister wrote a very .... letter of apology to the president.
   a) friendly b) tough c) formal d) angry
4. The postman .... my brother that he had a parcel for us.
   a) thought b) said c) reported d) told
5. A .... is good at speaking or learning foreign language.
   a) scientist b) linguist c) physicist d) socialist
6. He added a "wink" .... to show he was joking.
   a) emoji b) flag c) slogan d) address
7. Hany .... for not sending me a reply on time.
   a) warned b) apologised c) thanked d) said
8. He is an .... in the field of agriculture, he often introduces new ideas.
   a) educationalist b) assistant c) innovator d) operator
9. Hady .... taking the metro to the city center.
   a) suggested b) reminded c) promised d) warned
10. The minister .... that there was no cause for alarm.
    a) begged b) recommended c) invited d) insisted

11. Every good citizen should be .... towards the national issues.
    a) negative b) positive c) indifferent d) careless
12. I still didn't like your threatening .... of voice.
    a) tone b) loan c) stone d) known
13. The girl sounded .... when the dentist couldn't give her an appointment.
    a) happy b) pleased c) upset d) interested
14. The secretary .... the client to try to stay very calm.
    a) invited b) accused c) said d) begged
15. Please, don't .... my advice about the necessity of being more careful.
    a) misspell b) misunderstand c) study d) understand
16. Manal .... me that she needed my help.
    a) said b) reminded c) apologized d) thanked
17. When she made an ugly laugh, her father .... at her anxiously.
    a) frowned b) smiled c) laughed d) nodded
18. Amir is out at the moment. Would you like to leave a .... ?
    a) sign b) signal c) letter d) message
19. Father .... me to think carefully before taking a decision.
    a) advised b) said c) warned d) complained
20. The meeting was called in .... to a request from the director.
    a) contact b) suggestion c) response d) idea
21. My elder brother always .... not having studied harder at school.
    a) advised b) recommended c) suggested d) regretted
22. I don't like to discuss this problem with you, it's ....
    a) personal b) personnel c) personally d) personality
23. The burglar gave himself up because he was in a hopeless ....
    a) point b) position c) location d) situation
24. I .... the school headmaster to let me go home.
    a) ordered b) invited c) begged d) promised



25. Mother ………………………… me to take the exam again.
    a) insisted b) encouraged c) denied d) invited
26. In dealing ……………… the unemployment, our aims should be clear.
    a) with b) in c) out d) for
27. I …………………visiting the Egyptian Museum when you are in Cairo.
    a) begged b) recommend c) reminded d) warned
28. I ……………………… that you come as soon as possible.
    a) suggest b) regret c) complain d) blame
29. It is necessary to set business free to ……………………………. more jobs in Egypt.
    a) create b) cancel c) omit d) hide
30. I couldn't understand this statement, it's highly ……………………… .
    a) confused b) confusing c) confusion d) confuses
31. My brother ……………………… me of damaging his motorbike.
    a) thanked b) blamed c) encouraged d) accused
32. Most of us need to lead more balanced lives to be ……………………. and happy.
    a) thin b) fat c) healthy d) weak
33. The manager ………………………… taking a break for half an hour.
    a) said b) suggested c) invited d) asked
34. An ordinary Egyptian breakfast always ……………………… beans.
    a) include b) contain c) consists of d) constitutes
35. My dad told us …………………………… with fire.
    a) not playing b) to play c) to playing d) not to play
36. The motorists …………………………… the police officer why the road was closed.
    a) asked b) told c) begged d) instructed
37. The ……………………. helps you to know the meanings of the words and phrases of a language.
    a) brochure b) leaflet c) dictionary d) periodical
38. My teacher advised me ……………………………… until the last minute.
    a) not to wait b) not to waiting c) to wait d) to waiting



39. The boss ……………… that we should invest more in employee training.
    a) blamed b) regretted c) agreed d) invited
40. It would be ………………… not to present the date as fairly as possible.
    a) honest b) dishonest c) fine d) good
41. The tourist ……………………………… that the hotel room was too hot.
    a) suggested b) encouraged c) asked d) complained
42. The winners will ………………….. their awards at a ceremony in Luxor.
    a) watch b) receive c) hold d) make
43. My father ……………………….. me that the bank is closed on Sundays.
    a) said b) reminded c) advised d) begged
44. A home should be ………………………………. and friendly.
    a) hard b) tough c) comfortable d) expensive
45. The police officer blamed the driver …………………….. exceeding the speed limit.
    a) for b) on c) at d) from
46. I intend to …………………………… for the job of an accountant at the Nile company.
    a) abbreviate b) apply c) abuse d) appeal
47. Nancy invited us ……………………………………. her wedding party.
    a) attend b) to attending c) to attend d) attending
48. Uncle Sami …………………….. to take us to the beach when it is warm.
    a) said b) begged c) invited d) promised
49. Do you …………………. that our company will make profit this year ?
    a) expect b) accept c) wait for d) exempt
50. Amgad ……………………………………… to lend me some money.
    a) reminded b) offered c) asked d) invited



Choose the correct Arabic translation:

1. Learning is not only reading books, however, but we study to be familiar with our own way of life.

A. إن التعلم ليس فقط قراءة الكتب ولكننا ندرس لكي نأتلف مع طريقة وأسلوب حياتنا.

B. إن التعليم يقتصر على قراءة الكتب ولكننا ندرس لكي نأتلف مع طريقة وأسلوب حياتنا.

C. إن التعلم مجرد قراءة الكتب فقط ولكننا نذاكر لنتعود على أسلوب حياتنا.

D. إن التعلم لم يقتصر على قراءة القصص ولكننا نذاكر لنتعود على طريقة حياتنا.

2. People who can't understand each other can't exchange ideas or communicate .

A. إن الناس الذين لا يفهمون كل منهم الآخر يستطيعوا تبادل الأفكار والاتصال.

B. إن الناس الذين يفهمون كل منهم الآخر لا يستطيعون تبادل الأفكار والاتصال.

C. إن الناس الذين لا يستطيعون فهم كل منهم الآخر لا يقدرون على تبادل الأفكار والاتصال.

D. إن الناس الذين لا يستطيعون فهم كل منهم الآخر يقدرون على تبادل الأفكار والاتصال.

3. A smart phone is regarded as a portable computer that can be an access to the internet.

A. يعتبر الهاتف الذكي كمبيوتر محمول يوصلنا بالإنترنت.

B. يعتبر الهاتف الذكي كمبيوتر محمول وليس له علاقة بالإنترنت.

C. يعتبر البطاقة الذكية كمبيوتر محمول وموصلًا للإنترنت.

D. يعتبر الهاتف الذكي كمبيوتر محمول منفصل عن الإنترنت.

4. Many different forms of communication are now used on social media websites such as Facebook and Twitter.

A. تستخدم الكثير من أشكال المواصلات المختلفة على مواقع الاتصال الاجتماعي مثل الفيس بوك وتويتر.

B. تستخدم الكثير من أشكال الاتصال المختلفة على مواقع الاتصال السياسي مثل الفيس بوك وتويتر.

C. تُستخدَم العديد من أشكال الاتصال المختلفة على مواقع الاتصال الاجتماعي مثل الفيس بوك وتويتر.

D. تُستخدَم العديد من أشكال الاتصال المختلفة على مواقع الاتصال الاجتماعي مثل الفيس بوك واليوتيوب.

5. We can do certain activities on mobile phones such as school work, video games and text messaging.

A. يمكننا القيام بأنشطة محددة على الهواتف المحمولة مثل العمل المدرسي وألعاب الفيديو والتحليلات النصية.

B. يمكننا القيام بأنشطة محددة على الهواتف المحمولة مثل العمل المدرسي وألعاب الفيديو والرسائل النصيّة.

C. يمكننا القيام بأنشطة عامة على الهواتف المحمولة مثل العمل المدرسي وأقراص الفيديو والرسائل النصية.

D. يمكننا القيام بأنشطة محددة على الهواتف الذكية مثل العمل المدرسي وألعاب الفيديو والرسائل الإلكترونية.

Choose the correct English translation:

1. يستخدم الكثير من الناس الاختصارات والرموز التعبيرية في كتابة رسائلهم عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي .

A. Lots of people use abbreviations and emojis in writing their messages via social media.
B. Lots of people use abbreviations and emojis in writing their mails.
C. Lots of people use abbreviations and symbols in writing their stories by means of social media.
D. Lots of people use emojis and symbols in writing their essays through social media.

2. يقوم علماء اللغة بدراسة اللغات المختلفة ووضع قواعد للدارسون الذين يرغبون في اتقان تلك اللغة.

A. Linguists study difference languages and set rules for the learners who want to master that language.
B. Linguistics studies different languages and set rules for the learners who want to master that language.
c. Linguists studies different languages and set rules for the learners who want to master that language.
d. Linguists study different languages and set rules for the learners who desire to master that language.

3. لقد حدث سوء تفاهم بيني وبين أحد اصدقائي عندما مناقشة بعض الامور المالية وأخيراً أدركت انني مخطئ.

A. There was some sort of misunderstanding between me and one of my friends while discussing some financial matters and lastly I realized I had been mistaken.
B. Some sort of misunderstanding happened between me and one of my friends while discussing some financial matters and at last I realized I have been mistaken.
c. There was some sort of misunderstanding between me and one of my friends while we are discussing some financial matters and at last I realized I was wrong.
d. Some sort of misunderstanding happened between me and one of my friends while discussing some family matters and lastly I realized I had been mistaken.



4. ينبغي أن يدرك الجميع أن زيادة معدل التلوث قد يتلف الحياة على الارض ويضر جميع الكائنات الحية.

A. All of us should realize that the increase in pollution rate may ruin life on earth and harm all living things.
B. Some of us should know that the increase in pollution rate may ruin life on earth and harm all living things.
c. All of us should be fully aware that the increase in pollution rate may spoil life on earth and harm all living things.
d. All of us should ignore that the increase in pollution rate must spoil life on earth and harm all living things.

5. عندما اشتري الجريدة اليوم، أقوم بقراءة العناوين الرئيسية فقط، وفي وقت فراغي اقوم بقراءة التفاصيل.

A. When I buy daily newspaper, I read only the headlines and in my spare time I read the details.
B. When I buy daily magazines, I only read the headlines, followed by the details in my spare time.
c. On buying daily newspaper, I read only the sub-headings followed by the details in my spare time.
d. On buying today's paper, I just read the headlines, and in my study time I read the details.

Test (4) based on unit Four

A. Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Messaging language may be ………………………… to use with friends but it is not used formally.
   a) misery b) happiness c) despair d) fun
2. I'm writing this letter in ………………………….. to your advertisement.
   a) respond b) responsive c) response d) responsible
3. It used to be true that food shortages were a problem but it is …………………………… now.
   a) still b) no longer c) no sooner d) any longer
4. "Why don't we take the train ?" Dina ………………… taking the train.
   a) promised b) begged c) suggested d) reminded



5. Sadly, she had no other dress ……………………….. for the occasion.
   a) suit **b) suitable** **c) suitably** **d) suitability**
6. They ……………………. the police. This means they didn't call the police and that was a mistake.
   a) ought to call **b) should call**
   c) ought to have called **d) must have called**
7. A CD Rom can store more than 250,000 pages of typed ……………… .
   a) textile **b) text** **c) texture** **d) mixture**
8. Your brother didn't work hard for his exams and he failed them all. He …………………….. well.
   a) should study **b) must study**
   c) should have studied **d) must have studied**
9. While checking exam papers, it was noticed that there had been a deterioration in spelling and ……………………. among teenagers.
   a) grand **b) gram** **c) grammar** **d) grammatical**
10. "Would you like to come to the exhibition with me ?" Rana ………………….. me to go to the exhibition with her.
   a) promised **b) invited** **c) complained** **d) begged**
11. To abbreviate a word or phrase means to ……………………….. it.
   a) shorten **b) lengthen** **c) widen** **d) deepen**
12. Ahmed was insulted by what you said. You ……………………. so rude.
   a) should be **b) shouldn't be**
   c) should have been **d) shouldn't have been**
13. I want to buy a new car but my father is always ……………………. against buying it.
   a) supporting **b) encouraging** **c) arguing** **d) promoting**
14. "Don't touch my book". Nada ……………………….. me not to touch her book.
   a) encouraged **b) offered** **c) begged** **d) warned**
15. "Don't worry, I'll get you tickets for the show". George ……………… to get us tickets for the show.
   a) begged **b) promised** **c) admitted** **d) asked**



16. I'm so worried about seeing the pictures of starving children. Such pictures ……………………………… me.
   a) urged **b) argued** **c) pleased** **d) upset**

17. Hardworking and open-minded are adjectives for describing ……………………
   a. Things. **b. Animals.**
   c. people. **d. all mentioned.**

18. He /She looks annoyed.This adjective describe one's …………
   a. hair. **b. face.**
   c. attitude. **d. accessories.**

19. I was <u>absolutely</u> delighted when I had won a lottery.
The underlined adverb emphasizes the ………………………
   a. verb. **b. adjective.**
   c. another adverb. **d. all mentioned.**

20. Which of the following has the right punctuation?
A. How clever you are!
B. How clever you are.
c. How clever you are,
d. How clever you are?

B) Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Walking along the colourful street market, I realized it would be impossible to leave this place empty-handed. Dozens of brightly-dressed traders were selling various goods. There were imported fruits and vegetables, handmade clothes, beautifully crafted jewellery and much more. Cafes offered freshly ground coffee and were playing loud music. After I had finished my shopping for the day, I had to drag myself away carrying lots of heavy bags but feeling quite pleased with myself. Should you ever find yourself .

In Amsterdam, make sure you visit this fantastic European market. The combination of a lively atmosphere, delicious food and traditional goods makes this an experience not to be missed. When I



arrived in the early morning, the market had just opened, but the **hustle and bustle** of shoppers, tourists and street musicians had already started. The place was jumping with life. The fragrance of freshly cut flowers made the place look bright and festive. As I wandered along, looking at the freshly baked cakes and smelling the mouth-watering aromas of the different pies, I suddenly realized how hungry I was. When I tried one, it tasted delicious. One hour later, I discovered an amazing traditional market, the Albert Cuyp market. With its huge variety of goods and its lively atmosphere, it stands out from all the other street markets.

Choose the best answer from a , b , c or d :

21. The writer of the passage was in ....

a) Canada **b) Holland** **c) Somalia** **d) Syria**

22. The marketplace looked very bright because of ....

a) freshly baked cakes. **b) fresh food.**
c) freshly cut flowers. **d) freshly ground coffee.**

23. The expression **' hustle and bustle '** means ....

a) energetic movement. **b) awful quarrels.**
c) terrible smell. **d) good foods.**

24. The writer of the passage had a / an ....shopping experience.

a) horrible **b) wonderful** **c) exhausted** **d) dull**

25. Which adjective in the first paragraph means "different"?

A. empty – handed **B. various.**
C. crafted. **D. handmade.**

26. The writer of the passage advices you not to .... this experience.

A. try. **B. do**
C. make **D. miss**

27. If your mouth watered at something, this means that it is ……………………..

A. nasty. **B. bad.**
C. delicious. **D. disgusting.**

28. The word "variety" in the last paragraph is synonymous with ………………………..

A. penalty. **B. casuality.**
C. loyalty. **D. diversity.**

C) Translation

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

29. For sportsmen and sportswomen everywhere, taking part in the Olympic games is usually the highlight of their career.

A. بالنسبة للرياضيين والرياضيات في كل مكان، فإن الاشتراك في الألعاب الأوليمبية عادةً نقطة ضعف في حياتهم المهنية.

B. بالنسبة للرياضيين والرياضيات في كل مكان، فإن الاشتراك في الألعاب الأوليمبية عادةً نقطة بارزة ومهمة في حياتهم المهنية.

C. بالنسبة للرياضيين والرياضيات فإن عدم المشاركة في الألعاب الأوليمبية نقطة ضعف في حياتهم المهنية.

D. بالنسبة للرياضيين والرياضيات فإن مشاركتهم في الألعاب الأوليمبية ضياع للوقت في حياتهم المهنية.

Choose the correct English translation:

30. تحتوي المجلات والجرائد على رسومات إعلانات جذابة لجذب جميع القراء من مختلف الاعمار.

A. Magazines and newspapers contain pictures and attractive advertisements to attract readers of different ages.

B. Magazines and newspapers includes pictures and ugly advertisements to attract readers of different ages.

c. Magazines and newspapers consist of pictures and attractive advertisements to attract readers of the same ages.

d. Magazines and newspapers contain pictures and attractive advertisements to attract readers of the same ages.

Unit 5

Being smart online كونك ذكيا وأنت متصل بالإنترنت

Main Vocabulary :-

download (v.)	ينزل (برامج من كمبيوتر عبر الانترنت)		
upload (v.)	يرفع / يحمل (برامج من الكمبيوتر إلى النت)		
banner advert	لافتة إعلانية (تظهر على مواقع التواصل)		
targeted (adj.)	المستهدف	fun (adj.)	ممتعة
search result	نتيجة البحث	upgrade (v.)	يطور
consult (v.)	موثوق فيه	update (v.)	يُحدث
up - to – date (adj.)	معاصر	presentation (n.)	عرض
sponsored advert	الإعلان الراعي	reliable (adj.)	يستشير
cookies	معلومات موجزة	take down (v.)	ينزل / يفصل
profile	ملف شخصي / صورة جانبي	smart phone	هاتف ذكي
website (n.)	موقع على الشبكة	advertiser (n.)	معلن
interest (v.)	يهتم	banner (n.)	لافتة
exactly (adv.)	بالضبط	sponsor (n.)	راعي / كفيل
likely (adj.)	محتمل	series (n.)	مسلسل
survey (n.)	مسح / دراسة واستقصائية	character (n.)	شخصية
safely (adv.)	بأمان	behaviour (n.)	سلوك
sensible (adj.)	واعي / عاقل	symbol (n.)	رمز
experienced (adj.)	ذو خبرة	exciting (adj.)	مثير
argument (n.)	جدال	similar (adj.)	متشابه
entertain (v.)	يسلي / يستضيف	show (v.)	يعرض / يظهر
effectively (adv.)	بشكل فعال	favourite (adj.)	مفضل
app (n.)	تطبيق / برنامج	recognise (v.)	يتعرف على
research (n.)	بحث	knowledge (n.)	المعرفة
extra (adj.)	إضافي / زائد	check (v.)	يتحقق من
topic (n.)	موضوع	task (n.)	مهمة
later (adj./adv.)	لاحقا / فيما بعد	source (n.)	مصدر

design (v.)	يصمم	image (n.)	صورة / خيال
confused (adj.)	مرتبك / متحير	instant (adj.)	عاجل
site (n.)	موقع	blog (n.)	مدونة (على النت)
perfect (adj.)	متقن / تام	personal (adj.)	شخصي
excuse (n.)	عذر	collect (v.)	يجمع
limit (n.)	حد / نهاية	password (n.)	كلمة مرور
browser (n.)	المتصفح	version (n.)	الإصدار
webpage (n.)	صفحة على الشبكة	details (n.)	تفاصيل
software (n.)	برامج كمبيوتر	sociology (n.)	علم الاجتماع
follower (n.)	تابع	publish (v.)	ينشر (مؤلف)
spread (v.)	ينتشر	fake (v.)	غير حقيقي
actually (adv.)	في الحقيقة	print (v.)	يطبع
button (n.)	زر	journalist (n.)	صحفي
represent (v.)	يمثل / ينوب عن	trust (v.)	يثق
employee (n.)	موظف / أجير	viewpoints (n.)	وجهات نظر
clear (adj.)	واضح / صافي / خالي	Save	يوفر
advantage	ميزة	Honest	أمين
later	لاحقا	Personal	شخصي
helpful	متعاون	Common	شائع
effectively	بشكل مؤثر	Behind	خلف
reliable	موثوق فيه	professional	محترف
at least	على الأقل	Unsuitable	غير مناسب
pros	إيجابيات	Suitable	مناسب
advantage **of**	ميزة لـ	agree **with**	يوافق مع
careful **about**	حريص على	knowledge **of**	معرفة لـ
divide ... **into**	لا يوافق على	arrive **at**	يصل إلى
compare **with**	يقارن بـ	listen **to**	يستمع لـ
argument **with**	جدال مع	adapt **to**	يتكيف مع
stamp **on**	يختم على	take **down**	يفصل / يدون
access **to**	مدخل لـ ...	share **with**	يشارك مع



Idiomatic Expressions ☺

English	Arabic
▪ an up–to–date website	موقع مطور / محدث
▪ at the same time	في نفس الوقت
▪ do things on the internet	يقوم بأشياء على الإنترنت
▪ find out more about ……	يكتشف المزيد بشأن …..
▪ for ages	لمدة عصور
▪ get support from	يحصل على دعم من
▪ give reasons for ….	يعطي مبررات لـ .
▪ have access to ……..	يسهل الوصول لـ / لديه مدخل لـ …
▪ It is badly designed	صممت على نحو سيء
▪ It is easy to see that ….	إنه لمن السهل أن نلاحظ ….
▪ keep information on smart phones	يحفظ معلومات على الهواتف الذكية
▪ make a list	يعد قائمة
▪ make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
▪ make a set of rules for	يضع مجموعة من القواعد لأجل ….
▪ make it easy to …..	يجعل من السهل أن …..
▪ pay attention to …	يعطي الانتباه لـ ….
▪ spread false stories	ينشر قصص خاطئة
▪ the rest of the world	باقي العالم
▪ URL (uniform resource locator)	عنوان موقع على الإنترنت (يساعد في تفريغ تقارير خاصة بمشروع من الحاسوب)
▪ What does ………. look like ?	ما هو وصف (الملامح الجسدية) ؟

Focus on Language

A) Seem to

1) To talk about how something or someone appears to be .

للإشارة إلى كيف يكون شيء أو كيف يبدو شخص.

- There seems to like his new laptop.
- There seems to be easy answers to the problem of global warming.
- Hany seems to be tired and distant today.

2) To give the effect of being ....

يعطي الإيحاء بكونه (الصورة المكتوبة).

- He's 16, but he often seems (to be) younger.
- The children seem (as if / as though) they were to be tired.

ملحوظة هامة:

هذا الفعل لا يستخدم في أشكال المستمر (ماضي / مضارع / مستقبل)

- The boy seems ready to help us.

****

B) (be) meant to = (be) designed to = (be) intended to

يقصد بها ...../ تعني ....

1) To talk about what the purpose or truth of something should be.

للإشارة إلى غرض أو حقيقة ما الذي ينبغي أن يكون عليها الشيء.

- School is meant to be educational.
- It means a lot to get a place at university.
- The internet is meant to be a means to do research easily.

****

2) To express an idea, thought or fact.

للتعبير عن (فكرة" رأي أو حقيقة).

- What does this word mean ?
- " They all showed up."
- " You mean the entire family. "

3) to have a particular result . مع حدث له نتيجة محددة.

- Lower costs mean lower prices.
- Shortages mean that even bread is difficult to find.



4) To intend ليعبر عن النية أو القصد لحدوث شيء.

- I'm sorry if I angered you, but I didn't mean any harm
- Do you think he meant to give us wrong information ?

C) (be) supposed to .... يقصد بها ...../ تعني .....

1) To talk about an obligation. الإشارة إلى إلزام (بحدوث شيء).

- I'm supposed to cook dinner tonight.
  = I (should / ought to) cook dinner tonight
- You're supposed to start work at 8.30 every morning.
  = You (should / have to) do so.

****

حدث مفروض أن يتم وفقا للقوانين والقواعد.

2) To talk about what something or someone is likely or expected to do or be.

للإشارة لشيء أو شخص من المحتمل أو المتوقع أن يحدث أو يكون.

- It's supposed to rain this afternoon.
  = It is expected that it will rain this afternoon.
- Hatem is supposed to attend the meeting.
  = It is likely that Hatem will attend the meeting.

****

3) (not supposed) To express prohibition. للتعبير عن النهي أو الحظر.

- You aren't supposed to get into the lab.
  = You're allowed to do so.
- People under 18 aren't supposed to get a driving licence.
  = Getting a driving licence for people under 18 is prohibited.

****



Exercises based on Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. The girl .... very young to be a teacher.
   a) supposes b) is supposed c) seems d) seems to
2. The staff in this office are .... but only have limited information.
   a) negligent b) helpful c) useless d) indifferent
3. We .... set off for a walk. Do you want to come ?
   a) supposed b) 're supposed to c) suppose d) supposed to
4. They wanted to .... a machine that was both attractive and practical.
   a) hide b) guess c) design d) serve
5. Wise people think that health .... everything.
   a) is meant b) means c) seems d) is supposed to
6. I .... complain but he came over and apologised.
   a) was supposed to b) supposed
   c) was supposed d) supposed to
7. If you are in any doubt, ... your lawyer.
   a) persuade b) advise c) order d) consult
8. I .... to be the only person who hasn't heard the news.
   a) am supposing b) seem c) supposed d) mean
9. She made the .... of going against her doctor's advice.
   a) correctness b) righteousness c) mistake d) point
10. Where were you ? you .... be at the party !
    a) meant b) seemed to
    c) were supposed d) were supposed to
11. Scientists should find ways to use the solar power ....
    a) secretly b) effectively c) wrongly d) silently
12. My grandmother often says that a red sky .... rain.
    a) seems b) is supposed c) is meant d) means

13. The charity ………………………………. has information about how you can support them.
    a) website b) address c) name d) computer
14. You're …………………………. have an hour for lunch. That's the law.
    a) supposed to b) meant c) supposed d) seemed to
15. It has become necessary to regard tourism as a major ……………………. of national income.
    a) well b) power c) source d) structure
16. It ………………………….. as if he wants everyone to feel sorry for him, but I don't.
    a) is supposed b) supposes c) means d) seems
17. A ……………………….. manager is trusted by all.
    a) dishonest b) rude c) reliable d) strange
18. -Take some of this medicine. -What's it ……………………….. do ?
    a) seemed b) supposed c) meant d) supposed to
19. To know about places to visit, please get an ……………………… copy of this book.
    a) old b) updated c) ancient d) outdate
20. What do you ………………………………. by "personalization"?
    a) mean b) seem c) suppose d) meant
21. This boy …………………………… study for his exams but instead he is playing video games.
    a) seems b) is supposed to c) means to d) is supposed
22. Medical facilities are being modernized and ……………………………… .
    a) uprooted b) upgraded c) upheld d) uplifted
23. It ………………. like he's going to sell his house and move to Aswan.
    a) seems b) supposes c) is supposed d) means
24. The boy got ……………………………. when the mistress shouted at him
    a) confusion b) confusing c) confusable d) confused

25. Why are you watching TV ? You ………………………… working instead.
    a) 're supposed to be **b) seem to be**
    c) mean to be **d) 're meant to be**
26. She …………………finish the assignment yesterday but she is still doing it.
    a) supposed to **b) supposes to**
    c) was supposed to **d) is supposed to**
27. The …………………………… race will raise money for AIDS care.
    a) collected **b) gathered** **c) selected** **d) sponsored**
28. Everybody ……………………………… to be ready, so we set off.
    a) was meant **b) seemed** **c) supposed** **d) was seemed**
29. The children were happy to click on banner ……………………… to see what the buzz was all about.
    a) ads **b) odd** **c) pros** **d) offs**
30. It ………………………… rain tomorrow, I hope it doesn't.
    a) means to **b) is supposed to** **c) seems to** **d) is supposed**
31. Our team is in need of our …………………………… .
    a) support **b) hatred** **c) disgust** **d) blame**
32. It is necessary to avoid the ……….. effects of divorce on the young.
    a) good **b) positive** **c) desirable** **d) negative**
33. The children …………………………. cross the road on their own, they need supervision.
    a) do not mean **b) aren't supposed to**
    c) don't seem **d) aren't supposed**
34. If you have a ……………………………., you suddenly have a clear idea.
    a) brain cell **b) brain operation** **c) brain damage** **d) brain storm**
35. This young man always ……………………………. to annoy others.
    a) supposes **b) is supposed** **c) seems** **d) supposed**
36. Higher fuel prices will ……………………… higher airfares.
    a) seem **b) mean** **c) be meant** **d) seems**
37. They …………… a set of rules for people to follow to avoid punishment.
    a) found **b) did** **c) made** **d) filled**
38. I ……………………………. no place is better than home on feast days.
    a) am supposed **b) am supposed to** **c) seem** **d) suppose**



39. This vase .... a lot to me. It had belonged to my grandfather.
    a) seemed **b) was supposed** **c) meant** **d) supposed**
40. One should be sensible on .... media to enjoy it safely.
    a) society **b) social** **c) sociable** **d) socially**
41. There .... to be a mistake in these calculations. Can we check them ?
    a) means **b) is meant** **c) supposes** **d) seems**
42. Children regard the lion as a .... of strength.
    a) letter **b) symbol** **c) headline** **d) note**
43. I .... to call you before I left. I forgot.
    a) seemed **b) was supposed** **c) mean** **d) suppose**
44. Make sure that good .... is rewarded.
    a) behaviour **b) price** **c) material** **d) health**
45. Can you tell me what that sign .... ?
    a) supposes **b) supposed** **c) seems** **d) means**
46. Each tourist has a pocket .... to tell him about sights in the town.
    a) guide **b) money** **c) watch** **d) dictionary**
47. It .... that the village shop will have to close down, but they can't find a buyer for it.
    a) means **b) seems** **c) supposes** **d) supposed**
48. They can communicate even when they strongly ....
    a) agree **b) consent** **c) accede** **d) disagree**
49. How many miles do you .... it is ?
    a) suppose **b) seem** **c) supposed** **d) seemed**
50. According to the ...., overall world trade had been badly affected by coronavirus.
    a) surf **b) service** **c) survivor** **d) survey**

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

1. One of the great benefits of online shopping is the ability to read product reviews.

A. من أحد عيوب التسوق عبر النت هو القدرة على قراءة المقالات النقدية عن المنتج.
B. من أحد المزايا الكبيرة للتسوق عبر النت هو القدرة على قراءة المقالات النقدية عن المنتج.
C. من أحد المزايا الكبيرة للتسوق عبر النت هو عدم القدرة على قراءة كل ما يخص المنتج.
D. من أحد العيوب الكبيرة للتسوق عبر النت هو عدم القدرة على استعراض المنتج.

2. Most of us always need independent, reliable and accurate advice to guide our lives.

A. معظمنا دائماً في حاجة إلى نصيحة مستقلة وموثوق فيها ودقيقة لتوجيه حياتنا.
B. كلنا دائماً في حاجة إلى نصيحة مستقلة وموثوق فيها ودقيقة لإرشادنا في حياتنا.
C. البعض دائماً ليس في حاجة إلى نصيحة واعية وموثوق فيها ودقيقة لإرشادنا في حياتنا.
D. معظماً دائماً ليس في حاجة إلى نصيحة مستقلة وغير موثوق فيها ودقيقة لتوجيه حياتنا.

3. To upgrade the educational process in Egypt, we should encourage using online learning and the smart board.

A. لتطوير العملية التعليمية في مصر ينبغي أن نشجع التعلم عبر النت والسبورة الذكية.
B. لتطوير العملية التعليمية في مصر ينبغي أن لا نشجع التعلم عبر الانترنت والسبورة الذكية.
C. لتطوير العملية التعليمية في مصر يجب علينا أن نشجع التعلم عن بعد والسبورة الذكية.
D. لتطوير العملية التعليمية في مصر ينبغي أن نقلل من استخدام النت والسبورة الذكية.



4. The internet gives people the opportunity to go ahead and download programs for free while being at work or at home.

A. يعطي الانترنت الفرصة للتحرك للأمام وتنزيل برامج مكلفة أثناء وجودنا في العمل أو البيت.

B. يتيح الانترنت الفرصة للمضي قدماً وتنزيل برامج مجانية أثناء وجودنا في العمل أو البيت.

C. يعطي الانترنت الفرصة للمضي قدماً وتحميل برامج مجانية أثناء تواجدنا في العمل أو البيت.

D. يعطي الانترنت الفرصة للرجوع للوراء وتنزيل برامج مجانية أثناء وجودنا في العمل أو البيت.

5. A web banner or banner ad is a form of advertising on the world wide web delivered by an ad server.

A. إن الراية أو الشعار هو نوع من الإعلان الصغير على شبكة الانترنت يوصل بواسطة الشركة التي تعرض خدماتها.

B. إن اللافتة هو نوع من الإعلان التجاري على شبكة الانترنت يوصل بواسطة مندوب الشركة التي تعرض خدماتها.

C. إعلان تجاري في لافتة مستطيلة الشكل في مواقع الانترنت يوصل إلى موقع الشركة التي تريد خدمات.

D. إن الحاسوب هو نوع من الإعلان التجاري في مواقع الانترنت يوصل بممول هذا الإعلان.

Choose the correct English translation:

١. إذا واجهت مشكلة صعبة، عليك استشارة شخص أكبر سناً أو لدية خبرة كافية في هذا المجال .

A. If you are faced with a difficult problem, consult the one who is older and less experienced in this filed.

B. If you are faced with a difficult problem, consult the one who is younger and more experienced in this field.

C. If you are encountered with a difficult problem, consult the one who is older and more experienced in this field.

D. If faced with a difficult problem, you should consult who is older and more experience in this field.



2. تقدم الاعلانات الراعية الدعم المالي لمصلحة ما مقابل وضع إعلان للشركة في مكان يراه الجميع.

A. Sponsored ads offer financial support for a certain department in return for hanging an advertisement of the company in a clear place.
B. Commercial ads offer financial support for a certain department for putting and advertisement of the company in a clear place.
C. Sponsored ads present spiritual support for a certain department in return for placing the company's advertisement in a clear place.
D. Sponsored ads offer complete support for a certain department in return for hanging the company's advertisement in an invisible place.

3. أصبح ممكناً الان ان يقوم الأفراد بتنزيل برامج على الكمبيوتر عبر الانترنت والتي تساعدهم في اداء أعمالهم .

A. It has become impossible for persons to download programmes from the internet which help them to do their jobs.
B . It has become possible for persons to upload programmes from the internet which help them to do their tasks.
C. It has become possible for persons to download programmes from the internet which help them do their tasks.
D. It has become possible to upload programmes from the internet which help them do their tasks.

4. ينبغي أن نهتم بعمل دراسات استقصائية من حين لأخر عن كثير من الامور الاجتماعية وخاصة المرتبطة بالعادات والتقاليد.

A. We should care about survey studies about lots of social matters related to customs and traditions.
B. We should care about field studies about lots of social matters related to customs and traditions.
C. We should care about survey studies about lots of political matters related to customs and traditions.
D . We should be interested in making survey studies about lots of social problems connected with customs and traditions.



5. يفضل بعض المديرين الاشخاص الموثوق فيهم على من لديهم كفاءة لأن الكفاءة يمكن تحسينها مع مرور الوقت.

A. Some managers prefer reliable persons than efficient ones as efficiency can be improved with the passing of time.
B. Some manager prefer reliable persons to efficient ones because efficiency can be improved with the passing of time.
C. Some managers favour reliable persons than efficient ones because efficiency can improve with the passing of time.
D. Some manager prefer trusted persons to efficient one because efficiency can be acquired with the passing of time.

Test (5) based on unit Five

A. Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. It is likely to rain this afternoon. This means it .... rain this afternoon..
   a) seems b) is supposed to c) means d) seem
2. To .... means to take something that you have posted online off the internet.
   a) put down b) lie down c) take down d) look down
3. Janet should have done her homework but she forgot. she .... do it.
   a) was supposed to b) is supposed c) supposing d) supposed
4. The terrorist campaigns are particularly keen to .... young people and affect them.
   a) annoy b) target c) tax d) promote
5. This exam .... to be rather difficult. Most students are getting confused.
   a) seem b) is supposing c) seems d) means
6. He won the election under the .... of solving unemployment problem and raising wages.
   a) ban b) banned c) runner d) banner



7. This recipe, which I ………………………… from the internet, is the best I've ever tried.
   a) downloaded b) uploaded c) degraded d) uprooted
8. Sara should have caught an earlier train to arrive on time. She ………………………… do that.
   a) is supposed to b) supposed to
   c) is supposing to d) was supposed to
9. You 've been ages on that computer. Are you ……………………… for something in particular ?
   a) creating b) deleting c) searching d) researching
10. Ringing the bell ………………………………. that the lesson has ended.
    a) means b) seems c) is supposed d) is meant
11. ……………………… are designed to sell products, properties and possessions by making them in public.
    a) Advertising b) Advertised c) Advertisements d) Advertise
12. I wonder what this picture is ……………………………………. to be.
    a) supposing b) seem c) seeming d) meant
13. For more information about other Cambridge publications, you are welcome to visit our …………………………………… .
    a) weed b) web c) camp site d) website
14. **A-** Can we give Aly a lift ? **B-** Yes, I ………………………………… so.
    a) seem b) meant c) suppose d) am supposed
15. You must ……………………… our proposal and support it officially.
    a) stick b) spare c) spoil d) sponsor
16. This is …………………………… to be the oldest building in the city.
    a) supposed b) supposing c) seem d) suppose

17. If the adjective is preceded by "the", it refers to……………….

a . group of people. b . one person.
c . one individual. d . all mentioned.

18. Which sentence is grammatically correct?

a . This job gives plenty of opportunities for travelling.
b . This job gives a plenty of opportunities for travelling.
c . This job gives a plentiful opportunities for travelling.
d . This job gives plenty opportunities for travelling.



19. To begin sentences, use……………………..

a. full stops. **b. commas.** **c. colon.** **d. capital letters.**

20. Ahmed, Osama and Atef are called……………………

a. abstract nouns. **b. Concrete nouns.**

c. Titles. **d. Proper nouns**

B) Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

On a cold day in winter, a woman was walking home when she noticed a snake lying on the other side of the road. It was hardly moving and was obviously dying of cold. The woman, being kind hearted, took off her scarf, wrapped the snake up in it and went home. There, she put the snake, wrapped in the scarf, next to the cooker where it would get warm and start showing signs of life .

Slowly the snake's body became warm and it left the scarf and started exploring the kitchen, looking for something to eat. The woman found some food for it and the snake, which was very hungry, quickly finished all the food, returned to the scarf next to the cooker and went to sleep. The days went by and the snake fully recovered. The weather remained cold, so the woman hadn't the heart to put the snake outside again. She got used to having the snake around and taking care of it. One day when the woman was busy cooking her lunch, a pain shot through her leg and she dropped the pan of oil she was holding. She looked down at her foot and saw two small holes. The snake had bitten her.

She turned to the snake and cried, "How could you bite me, when I've always been so good to you? Now I'm going to die." The snake seemed to smile at her as it replied" you knew I was a snake when you brought me here, so why are you complaining now?"

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21. When the woman found the snake, it was..........................

a) dead **b) nearly frozen** **c) injured** **d) unhappy**

22. The woman took the snake home because she.....................

a) liked snakes **b) felt sorry for it**

c) wanted to have company **d) wanted to get its skin**



23. In spite of being kind to the snake, it .... the woman on her leg.

a) killed **b) bit** **c) recovered** **d) ate**

24. Which word in the passage means "searching and discovering".

a) wrapping **b) moving** **c) exploring** **d) biting**

25. The snake started showing signs of life when it be came..........

a) cold **b) warm** **c) hungry** **d) thirsty**

26. Which word in the passage means ″clearly″?

a) wrapped **b) explore** **c) hardly** **d) obvisusly**

27. According to the passage, we shouldn't................. animals even the domestic ones.

a) kill **b) slaughter** **c) trust** **d) threaten**

28. The snake bit the woman in the.....................

a) bedroom **b) kitchen** **c) bathroom** **d) dinning room**

C) Translation

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

29. Establishing a new capital in Egypt has become a grave necessity to solve some of the recent problems.

A. إن إنشاء عاصمة جديدة في مصر أصبح ضرورة ملحة لحل مشكلة ازدحام المرور.

B. لقد أصبح إنشاء عاصمة جديدة في مصر ضرورة ملحة لحل بعض المشاكل الحالية.

C. إن بناء عاصمة جديدة في مصر ليس ضرورة ملحة لحل كل المشاكل الحالية.

D. ليس من الضروري بناء عاصمة جديدة في مصر لحل معظم المشاكل الماضية.

Choose the correct English translation :

30. يجب ان تزود المكتبات العامة بالكتب لنشر الثقافة بين جميع المواطنين وتوسيع أفقهم العقلية.

A . Public libraries must be equipped with references to spread culture among all citizens and enlarge their mental horizons.

B . Private libraries should be stocked with books to spread culture among all citizens and enlarge their mental horizons.

C . Public libraries must be equipped with books to spread culture among all citizens and widen their mental horizons.

D . Mobile libraries should be provided with stories to spread culture among all citizens and bridge their mental horizons.



Unit (6)

Learning from our mistakes التعلم من أخطائنا

Main Vocabulary :

foggy (adj.)	كثيف الضباب	businessman (n.)	رجل أعمال
keep **in** touch **with**	يبقي علي اتصال مع	beg	يتوسل
nephew	ابن الاخ/ الأخت	sigh	يتنفس الصعداء
fire (sb)	يفصل موظف من وظيفته	mean	بخيل
bring **bac**	يسترجع/ يعيد الي الذاكرة	pile	كومه
fall **out**	يتشاجر و يتخلى عن الصداقة	carol	ترانيم دينيه
get **into**	يستمتع بنشاط معين	alone (adj.)	وحيد
get **on with**	يكون علي وفاق مع	surprised (adj.)	مندهش
hang **out with**	يقضي وقت مع	react (v.)	يتفاعل/ رد فعل
lose touch	يقطع الاتصال	honest (adj.)	أمين
assistant (n.)	مساعد	fire (n.)	مدفأه
enormous (adj.)	هائل/ ضخم	treat (v.)	يعامل
suddenly (adv.)	فجأة	butcher (n.)	جزار/ قصاب
a terrible dream (adj+n.)	حلم مزعج	prompt (n.)	تلقينات / تعجيل
gift (n.)	منحة/ هدية	caption (n.)	شرح/ توضيح
summary (n.)	ملخص	imagine (v.)	يتخيل
feedback (n.)	تغديه رجعيه/ انطباع	chat (v.)	يدردش
mass media (n)	وسائل ا الاعلام	online (n.)	على النت
disappointed(adj.)	محبط/ خيب الأمل	regret (v.)	يندم
definitions (n.)	تعريفات	friendship (n.)	صداقة
uncomfortable (adj.)	غير مريح	teenagers (n.)	مراهقين
ignored (adj.)	متجاهل	favourite (adj.)	مفضل
upset (adj.)	منزعج	ignore (v.)	يتجاهل
argue	يتشاجر/ يجادل	terrible	مخيف

friendship	صداقة	alone	وحيدا
mean	بخيل/ شحيح	enormous	ضخم
foggy	كثيف الضباب	comfortable	مريح
bad **for**	ضار علي	warm	دافيء
care **about**	يهتم بـ	smile **at**	يبتسم لـ
pay **for**	يدفع لـ	wake **up**	يوقظ
sorry **about/ for**	يأسف/ يحزن علي	argue **with**	يجادل مع
come **into**	يدخل	pick **up**	يلتقط
nice **to**	لطيف مع	spend **with**	يقضي مع

Idiomatic Expressions

(be) getting worse	يسوء
ask for money	يطلب مال
fall out with each other	انقطعت/ انتهت صداقتهم
feel alone	يشعر بالوحدة
feel sorry about	يشعر بالأسف تجاه (بخصوص)
feel upset	يشعر بالأنزعاج
fire a gun	يطلق النار
get on with	يكون علي وفاق مع
give (sb) a friendly smile.	يعطي شخصا ما ابتسامة ودوده
in contact with	علي اتصال بـــ
keep (sb) warm	يُشعر بالدفء
keep an eye on	يراقب/ يلاحظ
keep attention on	يركز علي
keep in touch with	يبقي علي اتصال مع
make friends	يصادق/ يصاحب
pick up the phone	يلتقط التليفون
shout out of the window	يصرخ من الشباك
sit opposite each other	يجلس في مواجهة كل منهم الاخر
treat somebody badly	يعامل معاملة سيئه



Focus on Language

1) The Zero conditional :- الحالة الصفرية

A) Use the (zero conditional) to talk about actions that are always true :

استخدم الحالة الصفرية مع الأحداث التي دائما حقيقية (مع الحقائق)

If + present simple + present simple
مضارع بسيط مضارع بسيط

a) If I feel ill , I stay at home .

b) I stay at home if I feel ill .

B) To introduce certain conditions under which something is true :

تستخدم الحالة الصفرية لتشير لأحداث معينة ترتبط مباشرة بحدث اخر .

c) If you press this button , the video pauses .

****

(2) First conditional :- الحالة الأولي للشرط



و تعبر هذه الحالة عن أحداث و مواقف محتمله الوقوع في المستقبل و ممكن استبدالها بـ (when)

e) If / when I **feel** ill , **I'll stay** at home .

f) **If** you need any help , **call** me .

When & If

g) If it rains this morning , I won't go out.

(If for things that will possibly happen.)

تستخدم If مع الاحداث محتملة الحدوث .

h) I'm going shopping this evening. **When** I go shopping, I'll buy some food.

(**When** for things that are sure to happen.)

تستخدم When مع الاحداث المؤكدة الحدوث .

1. تعبيرات تساوي [If] في الحالة الأولى للشرط

[provided / provided that / providing / as (so) long as / but only if / on condition that]

- You can borrow my car **as long as** you drive carefully .
- You can look at the eclipse **provided that** you wear protective glasses .

2. لاحظ استخدام (in case) بمعني (because........may) (because it's possible)

- You'll have to take this medicine with you **in case** you feel ill.
  (because you may feel ill)
- You'll have to take this medicine with you **if** you feel ill.
  (when you feel ill)

3. في جمل العرض او اعطاء التعليمات يمكن استخدام جملة تبدأ بمصدر (جملة امر) في الجزء الثاني ولا تكتب (will) وفي هذه الحالة تعطى معني will have to :

- If you're hungry, take another sandwich .
- If you have a mobile phone , check that it is turned off.

4. يمكن استخدام اي مضارع (بسيط / تام / مستمر / تام مستمر) في الجزء الاول من جملة (if) :

- If I have failed my maths exam , I will / am going to give up the course.
  (I've taken the exam but I don't know the result.)

5. المضارع التام يستخدم مع (If) ليعبر عن نتيجة مستقبلية متوقعة لحدث تم في الماضي :

- If I have finished the story before you go on holiday, I'll lend it to you.

6. للتعبير عن النصيحة نستخدم (should) في الجزء الثاني :

- If you can't find a taxi , you should call me.

7. يمكن استخدام افعال ناقصة اخري مناسب لمعني بدلاً من (will) مثل :

(can / may / might / should / ought to / must)

- It's too late . But if I leave now , I might catch the bus.

8. يمكن استخدام (Should) بدلاً من (If) في الحالة الاولي :

Should + فاعل + inf. .... , will + inf.

- Should Ali work harder , he'll pass his exams.



(3) Second conditional :- الحالة الثانيه الشرط

If + past simple ⟶ would + inf. [improbable]

و تستخدم للتحدث عن المواقف الافتراضية غير محتمله الوقوع في المستقبل .

➲ If he **were** taller , he **'d be** good at basketball . (imaginary situation)
موقف افتراضي

➲ If I felt ill , I **would stay** at home . (But I don't feel ill now.)

➲ I **would stay** at home if I felt ill .

ت) تستخدم **could** في جملة **If** بمعني (سيكون قادر علي / كان قادراً علي)

"Could" sometimes means . **(would be able to Or was able to)**

She could / would be able to get a job more easily if she could.

(was able to)

ث) يمكن استخدام **(Should)** بدلاً من **(If)** في الحالة الثانية كالاتي :

Should + فاعل + inf.................. , would + inf.

➲ Should Hany get up early , he'd catch the bus.

ج) يمكن استخدام **(Were)** بدلاً من **(If)** في الحالة الثانية كالاتي:

Were + فاعل + صفة / اسم.................. , would + inf.

Were + فاعل + to + inf.................. , would + inf.

➲ Were she clever , she'd answer well.

➲ Were I a bird , I'd fly .

➲ Were Rana to help me , I'd give her a reward .

****

ح) يمكن استخدام **(If it weren't for)** بدلاً من **(If)** في الحالة الثانية للتعبير عن حدوث شئ بسبب اخر كالاتي:

If it weren't for + (noun) ⟶ would + inf.

➲ **If it weren't for** hard work , we wouldn't get high marks .

(4) Third conditional :- الحالة الثالثة للشرط

If + had + p.p ⟶ would + have + p.p

و تستخدم عن الندم أو المواقف التي لم تحدث في الماضي .

➲ I didn't feel ill yesterday. If I **had felt** ill, I **would have stayed** at home.

➲ I **would have stayed** at home if I **had felt** ill .

يمكن استخدام (Had) بدلاً من (If) في الحالة الثالثة فقط :

Had + فاعل + P.P ……………… , would have + P.P.

➲ Had Ali passed his exams, uncle Emad would have bought him a mobile.

يمكن استخدام (If it hadn't been for + n) بدلاً من (If) في الحالة الثالثة كالاتي:

If it hadn't been for + (noun)   would + have +.p.p.

➲ **If it hadn't been for** the computer, we wouldn't have achieved any progress.

❖ **أذا وجدت اي كلمة تدل علي الماضي البسيط بالجملة استخدم الحالة الثالثة :**

If I had met Rana yesterday, I'd have told her the news.

Unless = If ……… not = except if   إذا لم

✓ **تستخدم (Unless) لنفي (If) و لها حالات (If) الشرطيه الثلاثة و لا تتبع بنفي مُطلقاً**

✓ **جواب شرطها إما منفي أوله دلالة النفي**

❖ **If I don't exercise , I will become very fat . (Unless)**

✓ **Unless I exercise , I will become very fat .**

In case of	**N. / ing**	**في حالة - محل (If)**
Without / But for	**(Unless)**	**بدون / لولا - محل**

1) If he **were** clever , he **would help** her .

➲ In case of **his cleverness** , he **would help** her .

2) Unless he **finished** his work, he **wouldn't go** for a picnic .

➲ **Without finishing** his work, he **wouldn't go** for a picnic .

Mixed conditionals

بعض الجمل الشرطية تكون مختلطة في الزمن ويتكون كل جزء علي حسب الزمن الاصلي للجملة. بشرط وجود كلمتي (now / today) مع الحالة الثالثة في جواب الشرط .

If I had gone to the party last night , I would be tired now .

(I didn't go to the party last night, so I'm not tired now).



Exercises based on Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. If a lot of people come, we .... to get extra chairs.
   a) 'll have b) 'll have been c) 'd have d) 'd have been
2. It's a serious .... to confuse books with life.
   a) plan b) mistake c) idea d) suggestion
3. I .... the manager to allow me to leave early.
   a) ordered b) advised c) begged d) warned
4. If I .... a million pounds, I would give this job up tomorrow.
   a) win b) would win c) had won d) won
5. There was a sandstorm, I could see a .... of sand outside.
   a) desert b) pile c) river d) mountain
6. If you see Mai, ... her a message ?
   a) would you give b) would you have given
   c) will you give d) do you give
7. If you had been short of money, I .... you some.
   a) would have been lent b) would have lent
   c) will lend d) would lend
8. The singing of Christmas .... is an ancient custom.
   a) carols b) birds c) teams d) couples
9. If I .... enough time, I'd pay you a visit.
   a) had had b) have had c) had d) have
10. He was too .... to buy a present for his wife.
    a) main b) mean c) means d) mine
11. If you owe money, you .... it back immediately.
    a) must pay b) may pay c) might pay d) will pay
12. Amira looked .... and worried as she read the e-mail.
    a) happy b) glad c) sad d) pleased
13. If the weather had improved, we .... for a walk.
    a) can go b) could have gone
    c) could go d) will have gone
14. If people ...., things wouldh change.
    a) complained b) have complained
    c) had complained d) complain

15. The only thing this man seems to care ………………………. is money.
    a) about **b) for** **c) at** **d) of**
16. The bride received a valuable wedding ………………………. from her grandfather.
    a) card **b) music** **c) gift** **d) song**
17. If you decided to take the exam, you ………………………. to register.
    a) will have **b) would have had** **c) may have** **d) would have**
18. The girl ………………………………. badly when her parents split up.
    a) kicked **b) sang** **c) reacted** **d) danced**
19. It ………………………. easier if Fady had brought his own car.
    a) may be **b) would have been** **c) would be** **d) will be**
20. I've ………………………. touch with all my old school friends.
    a) missed **b) lost** **c) cut** **d) broken**
21. If the dog …………………………, we wouldn't have known there was someone in the garden.
    a) hadn't barked **b) hasn't barked**
    c) didn't bark **d) doesn't bark**
22. Being violent and aggressive, she's ………………………. with people.
    a) falling off **b) falling down** **c) falling out** **d) falling on**
23. If they had left earlier, they ………………………. on time.
    a) would arrive **b) will have arrived**
    c) will arrive **d) would have arrived**
24. I don't know who she …………………………. out with.
    a) brings **b) hangs** **c) takes** **d) gives**
25. We 'll go to the coast tomorrow ………………………. it rains.
    a) unless **b) provided that** **c) as long as** **d) if**
26. You 'd better get ………………………. with all your classmates.
    a) in **b) over** **c) on** **d) out**
27. ………………………… you were waiting outside, I would have invited you to come in.
    a) Were I to know **b) Had I known**
    c) If I knew **d) Should I know**
28. The trip ……………………………. back a lot of happy memories.
    a) took **b) sent** **c) bought** **d) brought**



29. They may do whatever they like .... it is within the law.
    a) provided that b) unless c) but for d) except if
30. It has become easier to .... friends via the internet.
    a) do b) give c) make d) form
31. If I .... stronger, I would be able to attack the thief.
    a) am b) were c) had been d) have been
32. Unless they .... all the tickets, the show would have been cancelled.
    a) had sold b) had been sold c) have sold d) sold
33. Twenty people were killed when the .... struck the coast.
    a) wind b) breeze c) storm d) rain
34. The girl had been injured in a .... accident.
    a) simple b) trivial c) slight d) terrible
35. Had I had my camera, I .... a lot of photos.
    a) would take b) will take
    c) would have taken d) will have taken
36. The event is still fresh in most people's ....
    a) minds b) brains c) heads d) nerves
37. What .... if you had been fired ?
    a) would you have done b) will you do
    c) will you have done d) would you do
38. Our neighbour .... me like one of the family.
    a) painted b) sorted c) elected d) treated
39. If a lawyer .... the document, we'd have seen if we missed anything important.
    a) has read b) had read c) would read d) read
40. If he .... his job, he wouldn't look for a new one.
    a) like b) likes c) liked d) had liked
41. Employees have to work hard so as not to be .... by their employers.
    a) piled b) begged c) sighed d) fired
42. If Salma learned more money, she .... her own flat.
    a) will b) would have c) will have d) would



43. Your son is shaking and shivering as a result of being cold, ... him warm at once.
    a) keep **b) put** **c) throw** **d) take**
44. I don't have time to meet Jack today. If only I .... time to meet Jack today.
    a) have **b) had** **c) had had** **d) has had**
45. This poor man finds no way for earning his living except .... in the street all day long.
    a) asking **b) begging** **c) giving** **d) piling**
46. .... Seham passes her French exams, she won't get into university.
    a) If **b) Unless** **c) Without** **d) In case of**
47. A- Do you think I should apply for this job ?
    B- If I .... you, I'd apply right away.
    a) were **b) was** **c) am** **d) have been**
48. Traffic will be so difficult if it's dark and ....
    a) light **b) illuminated** **c) clear** **d) foggy**
49. I agree it's a beautiful neighbourhood, if I .... a flat for rent here, I'd move in right away.
    a) find **b) found** **c) have found** **d) had found**
50. Aly's friends no longer chat online, they are .... with each other.
    a) getting **b) hanging** **c) bringing** **d) falling**

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

1. I have tried to do my best in pointing out some obvious mistakes to make everything clear and understandable.

A. بذلت قصارى جهدي لتوضيح بعض الأخطاء الواضحة لجعل كل شيء واضح ومفهوم.

B. بذلت أقصى ما في وسعي لتوضيح بعض الأخطاء الواضحة لجعل كل شيء واضح وسهل.

C. بذلت قصارى جهدي لإظهار بعض الأخطاء الواضحة لجعل كل شيء واضحًا ومفهومًا.

D. بذلت أقصى ما في وسعي للتعتيم على بعض الأخطاء الواضحة لجعل كل شيء واضحًا وأكثر فهمًا.



2. Thanks to the advances in mass media and means of transportation, the world seems to have become smaller.

A. بفضل التقدم في وسائل الإعلام والنقل يبدو أن العالم أصبح صغيرًا.
B. بفضل التقدم في وسائل الإعلام والاتصال يبدو أن العالم أصبح صغيرًا.
C. بفضل التقدم في تكنولوجيا الاتصالات أصبح العالم أصغر من قبل.
D. بفضل التقدم في وسائل الإعلام والترفيه أصبح العالم أصغر حجمًا.

3. Your learning and your teaching take place in every moment of your life, even in your sleep.

A. يحدث التعلم والتعليم في لحظات محددة في حياتك حتى أثناء نومك.
B. يحدث التعلم والتعليم في لحظات فارقة في حياتك حتى أثناء نومك.
c. يحدث التعلم والتعليم في كل لحظة في حياتك حتى أثناء نومك.
d. يحدث التعلم والتعليم في نفس اللحظة في حياتك حتى أثناء نومك.

4. There's a good deal of dialogue between characters, through chatting to each other over the internet.

A. يوجد الكثير من الحوار بين الشخصيات خلال الاتصال بينهم وبين الآخرين على النت.
B. يوجد محادثات كثيرة بين الشخصيات خلال الدردشة كل منهم للآخر على الإنترنت.
c. يوجد الكثير من الحوار بين الأفراد خلال الدردشة مع بعض على اليوتيوب.
d. يتواصل الكثير من الشخصيات الحوار مع بعض عبر الدردشة على الفيس بوك.

5. You can go online if you need to check anything such as a new school for your children or tourist destination.

A. يمكنك الدخول على النت في حالة مراجعة أي شيء مثل مدرسة جديدة لأطفالك أو مقصد سياحي.

B. يمكنك الخروج من على النت في حالة مراجعة أي شيء مثل مدرسة جديدة لأطفالك أو مقصد سياحي.

c. يمكنك الدخول على النت في حالة فحص أي شيء مثل دواء جديد لأطفالك أو مقصد سياحي.

d. لا تستطيع الدخول على النت في حالة مراجعة أي شيء مثل جامعة جديدة لأولادك أو مقصد سياحي.



Choose the correct English translation:

١. من المؤكد ان البخلاء يعيشون حياة تعيسة حيث ان هدفهم الوحيد هو الحفاظ على المال.

A. It is certain that the miserly lead a miserable life because their only aim is to keep money.
B. It is certain that the miser lead a happy life because their only goal is to save money.
c. It is certain that the miserly lead a miserable life because their only goal is to keep money.
d. It is probable for the miserly to lead a happy life although their only aim is to save money.

٢. بما ان الانسان اجتماعي بطبيعته، ينبغي ان لا يعيش وحيداً بعيداً عن الاخرين .

A. Because man is sociable by nature, he shouldn't live alone in isolation from others.
B. Because man is social by nature, he shouldn't live alone away from others.
c. Although man is sociable by nature, he shouldn't live alone away from others.
d. Because man is sociable by nature, he can live alone away from others.

٣. ربما يندم الانسان على اضاعه الوقت أو المال او عدم الاستماع لنصائح الاخرين.

A. Man may regret wasting time or money nor listening to others' advice.
B. Man may regret wasting time or money and listening to others' advice.
c. Man may regret wasting time or money nor listening to other's advice.
d. Man may regret wasting time or money or listening to others' advice.



٤. لقد اصيب اخي بخيبة امل عندما علم بانة لم يتم قبوله في الوظيفة التي تقدم لها رغم مؤهلاته.

A. My brother was disappointed when he knew that he was accepted for the job he had applied for in spite of his qualifications.
B. My brother felt disappointed on knowing that he wasn't accepted for the job he has applied for in spite of his experience.
c. My brother felt disappointed when it came to his knowledge that he wasn't accepted for the job he had applied for in spite of his qualifications.
d. My brother was sad when he knew that he was accepted for the job he is applying for in spite of his qualifications.

٥. لا يمكننا ان نتخيل شكل الحياة في المستقبل وذلك بسبب التغير السريع في جميع جوانب حياتنا.

5. A. We can imagine the form of life in the future because of the rapid change in all aspects of life.
B. We can't imagine the shape of life in the future because of the slow change in all aspects of life.
c. We can't imagine what life will be like in the future due to the swift change in all aspects of life.
d. predicting what life will be like in the future is possible due to the rapid change in all aspects of life.

Test (6) based on unit Six

A. Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. What ………………… the referee made a bad call ? What would you do?
   a) unless b) if c) provided d) as long
2. Being accused of theft, his employer ………………… him at once.
   a) supported b) inspired c) fired d) move
3. ………………… things don't go as planned, what will you do then ?
   a) If b) Suppose c) Unless d) In case
4. I'm overloaded today. I've ………………… of things to do at a time.
   a) files b) bales c) piles d) pillars
5. You would be electrocuted تصعق بالكهرباء if you ……………… by lightning.
   a) were struck b) are struck c) are striking d) struck

6. I'm sorry if I annoyed you. I didn't .... any harm to you.
   a) fire **b) mean** **c) bye** **d) sigh**
7. If teaching .... more, fewer teachers would have the profession.
   a) pays **b) is paying** **c) had paid** **d) paid**
8. My landlord is very .... with the heating, it's only on for 2 hours a day.
   a) delighted **b) mean** **c) careless** **d) generous**
9. If I had gone to bed late last night, I .... very tired now.
   a) ‘ ’ll feel **b) ‘ ’ll be feeling**
   c) ▯ ’d be feeling **d) ‘ ’d have felt**
10. When he survived certain death, I gave a .... of relief.
    a) noise **b) sigh** **c) breath** **d) sound**
11. If the weather .... so cold, we could have gone out.
    a) hadn't been **b) hasn't been** **c) wasn't** **d) were**
12. You should ask your lawyer .... any legal or lawful advice.
    a) of **b) for** **c) to** **d) on**
13. Even if .... all night, I still wouldn't be properly prepared for tomorrow.
    a) will study **b) have studied** **c) would study** **d) studied**
14. .... he apologised, I'd have forgiven him.
    a) If **b) As long as** **c) Unless** **d) Had**
15. He's giving customers advice about the goods sold in the shop. He is a shop ....
    a) lifter **b) assistant** **c) front** **d) editor**
16. Although we don't live together for so long, we are now .... on with each other.
    a) hanging **b) falling** **c) getting** **d) losing**

17. which of the following are adverbs of time?

A. Before **B. After**
c. So that **d. Both a and b**

18. Which of the following has a negative meaning?

A. Rarely **B. Haardly**
c. Some **d. Both a and b**



19. The .... is used to show that one or more letters have been cancelled.

A. comma **B. full stop**
c. dash **d. apostrophe**

20. Compound words or nouns are separated by ....

A. commas **B. hyphens**
c. full stops **d. apostrophe**

B) Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

For most people in our modern world, money is the first thing, and sometimes the only thing that measures success in their life. So money has become the first common goal for everybody. However, there is something else that can be the measurement of success in life .One important thing that defines success in our lives is our careers. With different careers, we will have different goals and measurements of our success.

If you are an athlete, your success can be measured by lots of things such as winning tournaments, breaking records, playing in the top league or competing in the Olympics. If you are a scientist, the success in your life will **mostly** depend on your researches. If you are a musician, playing in the country's orchestra or a number of your CDs that have been sold can be counted as the measurement of your success. So we can see that another measurement of success in your life besides money is how much you have succeeded in your career.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21. According to the writer, ...measures our success.

a) careers **b) money** **c) fitness** **d) goals**

22. The underlined word **mostly** means....................

a) probably **b) rarely** **c) very much** **d) very little**

23. The word "orchestra" in line 11 means a group of ....

a) sailors **b) teachers** **c) thieves** **d) musicians**

24. If something is common, it is ………………… .

a) widespread **b) well known** **c) abnormal** **d) unfamiliar**

25. The musician's success can be measured by the number of ………………… .

A. goods **B. articles** **c. CDs** **d. tapes**

26. Unlike a scientist, the success of an athlete depends on the number of ………………… scored.

A. goals **B. penalties**
c. researches **d. experiments**

27. Besides money, one's ………………… is one important thing that defines success in our lives.

A. hobby **B. wealth** **c. career** **d. health**

28. If you break a record in a game, you will be the ………………… on the list.

A. final **B. last** **c. second** **d. top**

C) Translation

Choose the correct Arabic answer:

29. When something distracts you, it stops you from thinking about what you were doing.

A. عندما تركز انتباهك على شيءٍ ما فإنه يعوقك عن التفكير فيما كنت تفعل.
b. عندما يتشتت انتباهك في شيءٍ ما فإنه يعوقك عن التفكير فيما كنت تفعل.
c. عندما تركز انتباهك في شيءٍ ما فإنك تتذكر ما كنت تفعله.
d. عندما يشتت تفكيرك شيءٍ ما فإنه يساعدك في التفكير فيما تفعله.

Choose the correct English answers:

30. كل المعلومات التي تريدها موجودة على شبكة المعلومات العالمية ويمكنك ان تحصل عليها مجانا وبسهولة.

A. All the information you want is on the World Wide Web and you can get them for free and easily.
B. All the information you want is on the World Wide Web and you can get it for free and easily.
c. Most of the information you want is found on the World Wide Web and you can get it for free and easily.
d. Some of the information you want is found on the World Wide Web and you can't get it easily and for free.



امتحانات عامة

General Exam (1)

A. Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Phone me when you get ....
   a) to home b) at home c) in home d) home
2. The .... of the Nile is in Ethiopia.
   a) resource b) source c) soul d) sound
3. Your pen is on the floor ....
   a) pick it up b) pick up it c) take it up d) take up it
4. .... is a type of plant that grows in water or damp sources .
   a) Algebra b) Algae c) Album d) Atlas
5. Tom is ill , so he .... a doctor tomorrow .
   a) goes to meet b) goes to tell c) is going to see d) will see
6. We must promote originality , inspire creativity and encourage ....
   a) innovation b) innovative c) imagination d) speculation
7. I've thrown away my old trousers , I'll have to buy ....
   a) some new pair b) a new one c) some new d) a new pair
8. He is fluent in English . He has some .... abilities which are related to language .
   a) linguistics b) linguistically c) linguists d) linguistic
9. Must we .... this homework tonight ?
   a) to do b) to make c) do d) make
10. We should .... sports facilities to be always winners not losers .
    a) uphold b) download c) upload d) uphold
11. Many parents allow their children .... own decisions .
    a) making their b) making the c) to make their d) to make the

12. If we don't ………………… our books regularly , they won't be best sellers.
    a) upgrade **b) update** **c) outdate** **d) uproot**
13. I ………………… have coffee than tea .
    a) like more to **b) had better** **c) would rather** **d) prefer**
14. This film is supported by ………………… who carried out a campaign to attract more people .
    a) advertising **b) advertisements** **c) advertisers** **d) advertise**
15. He is already ………………… his father.
    a) so tall than **b) as tall than**
    c) so tall as **d) as tall as**
16. All the charity expenses are paid or fully covered by ………………… who raise money for it .
    a) sponsors **b) scholars** **c) sportsmen** **d) spokesmen**
17. Which of the following sentences has the right punctuation?
    a) The poor, who have no change of clothes are forced to beg.
    b) The poor who have no change of clothes, are forced to beg.
    c) The poor who have no change of clothes are forced to beg .
    d) The poor, who have no change of clothes, are forced to beg.
18. The rain caused the flooding this sentence expresses …………………
    a) Contrast **b) Purpose**
    c) Cause and effect **d) None**
19. To have a good essay Try to avoid errors of …………………
    a) Grammar **b) Spelling**
    e) Punctuation **d) All mentioned**
20. Which of the following expressions is used to end your essay?
    a) First of all **b) Initially**
    c) To sum up **d) Above all**

B) Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

I'm going to tell you a meaningful story, once upon a time, two friends were travelling through a forest on foot. A bear (a wild animal) appeared out of the blue and started to run after them. One of the two friends rushed to the forest tree and climbed as fast as he could to its top branches. His friend threw himself to the ground and pretended he was dead. He stayed very **still** when the bear came close to him. He didn't move when the bear's nose touched his ear. Then the bear went away.

He waited for a little and then he called his friend who was in the tree. It's all right now, the bear has gone, you can come down. His frightened friend came down slowly." The bear was close to your ear" He said. "What did it say? " His friend laughed and said, It told me to look for another friend because a friend who runs away when there is danger is not a real friend. "

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21. The underlined word " **still** " means....................

a) asleep **b) moving**
c) without moving **d) awake**

22. The bear didn't eat the friend who pretended to be dead because..........................

a) he was brave **b) he smelt bad**
c) he was thin **d) it doesn't eat dead creatures**

23. A bear appeared **"out of the blue".** It means that it appeared ....

a) slowly **b) quickly** **c) suddenly** **d) regularly**

24. To **"come down"** a tree means to ....

a) descend **b) ascend** **c) climb** **d) pick**

25. One of the two friends climbed the tree when he saw ....

a) a dog **b) a lion** **c) a bear** **d) a donkey**

26. We taught from the passage that a friend in ………………… is a friend indeed.

a) order **b) detail** **c) harmony** **d) need**

27. Which phrasal verb in the passage means "escape"?

a) rushed **b) climbed** **c) run away** **d) laughed**

28. AlAn ………………… is a place covered with trees.

a) oasis **b) forest** **c) desert** **d) valley**

C) Translation

29. **Choose the correct Arabic translation:-**

Dr Magdi Yacoub was part of the team of doctors who did the first heart transplant..

أ- إن د/ مجدي يعقوب جزء من الفريق الطبي الذي أجرى أول زراعة للقلب.

ب- إن د/ مجدي يعقوب جزء من الفريق العلمي الذي أجرى أول زراعة للمخ.

ج- إن د/ مجدي يعقوب من أحد الفريق الطبي الذي أجرى أول زراعة للكلى.

د- إن د/ مجدي يعقوب من أحد رواد الفريق التعاوني الذي أجرى أول زراعة للقلب.

30.Choose the correct English translation:

إنها فكرة جيدة أن نتعاون مع الآخرين لأن العمل الجماعي أفضل بكثير من العمل الفردي

a) It's a good idea to cooperate with others as team work is much best than individual one.

b) It's a good idea to coordinate with others because team work is much better than individual one.

c) It's a good idea to Co-operate with others because team work is much better than individual one.

d) It's a good idea to Cooperate with others because team work is much better than individual ones.



General Exam (2)

A. Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. She never smiles . She seems .... sad .
   a) be b) being c) been d) to be
2. The opposing party won the election under the .... of lower taxes.
   a) banner b) stress c) bar d) pressure
3. He failed the examination three times but .... he passed.
   a) at end b) in end c) at last d) at least
4. My best friend and I fall .... for about a week, but we're soon friends again .
   a) up b) out c) in d) with
5. I really think you'd .... say sorry before it's too late.
   a) should b) ought c) rather d) better
6. It is hoped that civilians will not be .... during the war.
   a) target b) targeted c) fired d) taxed
7. The traffic is terrible . I think I .... really late .
   a) will be b) am being
   c) am going to d) am going to be
8. Adverts are supposed to be .... not deceptive .
   a) false b) dishonest c) honest d) decent
9. Can you do me a favour ? Look after my cat .... I get back from holiday , please .
   a) until b) unless c) as same as d) if
10. Some doctors are in favour of herbs or plants because they are resistant to ....
    a) prediction b) infection c) sedition d) fiction
11. .... the weather is nice this weekend , we can have a picnic.
    a) If b) When c) Unless d) Without

12. He …………………. very angrily when I insulted him in public .
    a) acted **b) rearranged** **c) realised** **d) reacted**
13. The government says that next year , taxes …………………. .
    a) will reduce **b) will be reduced**
    c) will be reducing **d) have reduced**
14. People of all ages , who have …………………. outstanding acts of bravery, must be honoured .
    a) perfume **b) performance** **c) performed** **d) perforated**
15. Great ! My dad says I can stay out as …………………. as I want to .
    a) late **b) later** **c) lately** **d) latter**
16. Our school uses both modern and …………………. methods for teaching.
    a) functional **b) logical** **c) traditional** **d) mutual**
17. The layout of the essay is ………………….
    a) Introduction **b) body**
    c) Conclusion **d) all mentioned**
18. To sum up / In short / In conclusion are written in the ………………….
    a) Opening sentences **b) Closing sentences**
    c) Introductory sentences **d) Initial sentences**
19. In writing an essay, if you want to add something, you should use ………………………..
    a) and **b) in addition**
    c) but **d) both a and b.**
20. …………………. are important guides for readers to know where to pause and stop.
    a) Relative pronouns **b) Question - tags**
    c) Capital letters **d) Punctuation marks.**

B) Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

At an **elevation** of 29,028 feet (8848 metres) above sea level, Mount Everest is the world's tallest mountain. Mount Everest is still growing a few millimetres every year!



Mount Everest is in the mountain range called the Himalayas. The summit of Mount Everest separates Nepal and Tibet. Mount Everest is named after Sir George Everest, the first person to record the height and location of the mountain.

A climb to the summit was attempted by George Mallory in 1922, who famously gave his reason for wanting to climb Everest as "because it's there."

The first successful ascent (and descent) of Mount Everest was accomplished by Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay on May 29th , 1953. The first ascent by a woman was on May 16th, 1975, by Junko Tabei from Japan.

Between 1921 and 2007, over two thousand people have climbed Mount Everest, some more than once. Since the first ascent in 1953, more than 600 climbers from 20 different countries have reached the summit. However, over two hundred climbers have died attempting to climb Mount Everest, most commonly from avalanches, but also from falls in crevasses, cold, or high-altitude sicknesses.

21. Mount Everest is ………………… high.

a) 8848 feet **b) 29,028 metres**
c) 29s028 feet **d) 8848 metres**

22. Mount Everest is in the mountain range called the …………………

a) Rocky Mountains **b) Andes** **c) Himalayas** **d) Alps**

23. The summit of a mountain means the ………………… of it.

a) width **b) length** **c) bottom** **d) top**

24. Which word of the passage means " a large mass of snow"?

a) avalanches **b) ascent** **c) altitude** **d) descent**

25. Mount Everest changes ………………… .

a) daily **b) weekly**
c) monthly **d) yearly**

26. Who justified climbing Everest?

a) Edmund Hillary **b) George Mallory** **c) George Everest** **d) Junko**

27. The underlined word "**elevation**" means …………………

a) width **b) height** **c) depth** **d) breadth**

28. Which word in the passage means “falling a mass of ice”?

a) range **b) ascent**
c) avalanches **d) descent**

C) Translation

29. Choose the correct Arabic translation:-:

Don't miss our fantastic safari trips. Our guides will tell you about the wild animals there.

أ- لا تدع رحلات السفاري الرائعة تفوتك فإن مرشدينا سيخبروك بالحيوانات الأليفة هناك.
ب- لا تفوت رحلات السفاري الرائعة فإن مرشدينا سيخبروك بالحيوانات المتوحشة هناك.
ج- ليس من المهم الذهاب إلى رحلات السفاري الرائعة فإن مرشدينا سيقصوا لك عن الحيوانات المفترسة هناك .
د- لا تفوت رحلات السفاري المخيفة فإن مندوبنا سيحكي لك عن الحيوانات الأليفة هناك

30. Choose the correct English translation:

السياحة هي وسيلة لإعطاء معلومات عن الماضي والحاضر لبلدي حيث تتلاقي الحضارات وتتبادل الثقافات .

a) Tourism is a means of giving information about the past and the future of my country where civilizations meet and cultures exchange.
b) Terrorism is a means of giving information about the past and the present of my country where civilizations meet and cultures exchange.
c) Tourism is a means of giving information about the past and the present of my country where civilizations converge and cultures exchange.
d) Tourism is a mean of giving information about the past and the present of my country where civilizations prospers and cultures exchange.



General Exam (3)

A. Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I was made …………………. a uniform . it's compulsory .
   a) wear b) to wear c) to wearing d) wearing
2. We always …………………. our wedding anniversary by dining out .
   a) coordinate b) collaborate c) cooperate d) celebrate
3. Dad …………………. to lend me his car for the weekend .
   a) offered b) suggested c) encouraged d) begged
4. …………………. are religious songs or rituals that people sing at Christmas .
   a) Poems b) Stanzas c) Carols d) Cards
5. It is the …………………. film I' ve ever seen .
   a) more interesting b) most interested
   c) most interesting d) more interested
6. Is it available for you to get …………………. on Friday and go for a drink ?
   a) on with b) out c) through d) together
7. He may be able to come to the party , …………………. the other hand, he may be too busy .
   a) on b) in c) by d) for
8. Many teenagers like to hang …………………. with their friends in shopping centres.
   a) out b) in c) up d) into
9. The reason …………………. I can't come is that I have to work late.
   a) because b) for c) as d) why
10. …………………. are small pieces of information stored on your computer about the internal documents you have looked at .
    a) Cooling b) Cooking c) Cookery d) Cookies
11. You are under 18 , so you can' t come in . But if you …………………. 18 , you could come in .
    a) were b) are c) have d) had

12. The road has been widened , but the ……………. is just more traffic.
    a) result **b) resulting** **c) resumption** **d) effect**
13. He didn't slow down although the road was wet . He …………………. slowed down .
    a) must have **b) can' t have**
    c) should have **d) shouldn' t have**
14. What's the chemical …………………. for mercury ?
    a) sign **b) signal** **c) syllabus** **d) symbol**
15. I can't make …………………. my mind about what to wear tonight .
    a) our **b) up** **c) back** **d) out**
16. My uncle is making good decisions and judgments based on reason. He is …………………. .
    a) sensible **b) sensitive** **c) sentimental** **d) senseless**
17. The …………………. is a punctuation mark used at the end of a statement.
    a) full stop **b) comma**
    c) dash **d) Colon**
18. "Overeating is the cause of many diseases" which of the following could be a supporting sentence?
    a) People who lose weight suffer from heart disease.
    b) People who gain weight suffer from heart disease.
    c) People who are overweight never suffer from heart disease.
    d) There is no link between overweight and heart disease.
19. Writing this report is not important, so you ………………….
    a) should write it.
    b) must write it.
    c) mustn' t write it.
    d) needn' t write it.
20. "The candle light illuminated Just a small part of the room". What does this sentence mean?
    a) The whole room was lighted.
    b) The whole room was fully decorated.
    c) The rest of the room was in darkness.
    d) The whole room was dark.



B) Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Bird flu is an infection caused by viruses that can infect not only birds, but also humans and other animals . Most forms of the virus are discovered in birds. H5N1 is the most common form of bird flu, **it**'s deadly to birds and can easily affect humans and other animals that come in contact with a carrier of the disease. According to the World Health Organization, H5N1 was first discovered in humans in 1997 and has killed nearly 60 percent of those who were infected. Currently, the virus isn't known to spread via human-to-human contact. Still , some experts worry that H5N1 may be a risk of becoming a dangerous threat to humans.

Doctors and experts recommend that we keep away from infected birds. If you doubt that you have the disease, see your doctor at once. Everyone should **take care of** their hygiene and keep their possessions clean.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21. The underlined word "**It**" refers to.........................
    a) birds **b) H5N1** **c) humans** **d) diseases**
22. The word **"take care of"** means.........................
    a) look after **b) look at** **c) look up** **d) look for**
23. According to the passage, bird flu is a/an .... infection.
    a) viral **b) bacterial** **c) genetic** **d) infertile**
24. Which word in the passage means "through or by means of"?
    a) risk **b) contact** **c) via** **d) deadly**
25. To protect ourselves, we should keep away from .... birds.
    a) domestic **b) wild**
    c) infected **d) tame**
26. Which word in the passage is synonymous with **fatal**" ?
    a) common **b) deadly**
    c) currently **d) infection**

27. The word “via” in the first paragraph means ....

a) in the way **b) on the way**

c) as a means of **d) by means of**

28. According to the passage, bird flu can infect ....

a) either humans or animals

b) neither humans nor animals

c) bath humans and animals

d) None of them

C) Translation

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

29. Now I work for a well-known Egyptian company that writes computer programs for important companies.

أ- أعمل الآن في شركة مصرية مشهورة تبث برامج كمبيوتر لشركات هامة.

ب- أعمل حالياً في شركة مصرية مشهورة تكتب برامج كمبيوتر لشركات مهمة.

ج- أعمل حالياً في شركة مصرية ليست معروفة تكتب برامج كمبيوتر لشركات مهمة.

د- أعمل الآن في شركة مصرية مرموقة تكتب برامج كمبيوتر لشركات هامة.

30. Choose the correct English translation:

من المؤكد أن يكشف التحقيق عن أمور مدهشة لا يمكن التنبؤ بها.

a) It’s certain that investigation will reveal astounding matters which are unpredictable.

b) It’s possible that investigations will hide astonishing matters which are unpredictable.

c) It’ s necessary that investigation will conceal surprising matters which are predictable.

d) Investigation is sure to reveal puzzling matters which are predictable.



General Exam (4)

A. Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. He might …………………. phoned but I wasn't in .
   a) have   b) had   c) has   d) having
2. It's shameful to make …………………. at the expense of the others .
   a) mistakes   b) errors   c) suggestions   d) profits
3. John promised that he …………………. well .
   a) has to study   b) would study
   c) will study   d) must study
4. My nephew was sent out of the class for his bad ………………….
   a) belonging   b) injury   c) behaviour   d) news
5. I …………………. angry with Nada because it wasn't her fault .
   a) should have been   b) must have been
   c) may have been   d) shouldn' t have been
6. Being diabetic , doctors cut his leg to …………………. his life
   a) save   b) endanger   c) end   d) expose
7. Why did you miss the bus ? You …………………. left earlier .
   a) should   b) shouldn' t have   c) should have   d) ought to
8. I can't breathe normally due to a severe …………………. pain .
   a) chest   b) foot   c) leg   d) stomach
9. Look out ! He …………………. hit you .
   a) will   b) going to   c) is going   d) is going to
10. Luckily , my parents met each other , so they got married . If they …………………., they wouldn' t have got married .
    a) had met   b) hadn' t met
    c) didn' t meet   d) haven' t met
11. Despite attempts to …………………. him , he couldn't start breathing again and he finally died .
    a) resurrect   b) reconstruct   c) resuscitate   d) resign

12. The sound of many voices around her made her …………………. all night.
    a) ashore **b) along** **c) asleep** **d) awake**
13. Does he really …………………. it when he says he is sorry ?
    a) seem **b) seems** **c) suppose** **d) mean**
14. Regular …………………. should be made on blood pressure.
    a) checks **b) adjectives** **c) patterns** **d) visits**
15. In the next few years , public spending …………………. fall , not rise .
    a) seems **b) is supposed to** **c) supposed to** **d) seem**
16. The local kids ………………. at the park, they enjoy being together .
    a) fall out **b) bring back** **c) hang out** **d) get into**
17. "Our football team is always unlucky".

Which of the following could be a supporting sentence?

a) It always wins.
b) It never loses.
c) It always gets to the final.
d) It has no chance of winning.

18. In writing an essay about advantages and disadvantages, opinion words like (I believe think) come in the ………………..

a) introduction **b) body**
c) conclusion **d) bulk**

19. Which of the following are not punctuation marks?

a) Full stops **b) Commas**
c) Question marks **d) Question-Tags**

20. Which of the following connectors are used to arrange ideas?

a) To begin with **b) Then**
c) Next **d) All mentioned**

C) Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Which job do you want to do when you leave school? 180 years ago, there were not many choices. Some people took academic jobs

such as becoming a lawyer or an accountant. Others took jobs that needed vocational-skills, such as being a farmer. Today, however, there are hundreds of new kinds of jobs which we did not have just ten years ago. This is good news for young people today, because there are many new and exciting jobs that they can do.

An example is computer programming for mobile phone companies. Mobile phones are developing every year, and the phone companies need people to help to develop them even more. Another new job is something called library science. This is known how to understand information on the internet. This is very important for businesses which have a lot of information about their customers, and want to know how to use it so they can sell them things. So there are a lot of opportunities for work in the future, but they may not be jobs that you have heard of before.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21. The main idea is that jobs in the future.........................

a) will be vocational jobs **b) will be the same as 150 years ago**
c) might not exist today **d) might be the same as 10 years ago**

22. Which of the following jobs could people not do 150 years ago?

a) vocational jobs **b) academic jobs**
c) computer programming **d) farming**

23. The job of a lawyer or an accountant is ....

a) vocational **b) academic** **c) useful** **d) useless**

24. According to the passage, the future seems .... as these will be lots of work opportunities.

a) promising **b) hopeless** **c) valueless** **d) fruitless**

25. Al An .... works in the court of law.

a) accountant **b) lawyer**
c) programmer **d) engineer**

26. According to the passage, there will be .... Jobs in the future.

a) temporary **b)badly paid** **c) promising** **d) fruitless**

27. The farmer's Job needs ………………… skills.

a) educational **b) cultural**
c) soft **d) occupational**

28. The word “Customer” is synonymous with …………………

a) businessman **b) accountant**
c) seller **d) client**

C) Translation

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

29. It is difficult for the food safety organisation to check all the food that is sold.

أ- ليس من الصعب لمنظمة سلامة الغذاء فحص كل الطعام الذي يباع.

ب- إنه من الصعب لمنظمة سلامة الغذاء فحص كل الطعام الذي يباع.

ج- فحص كل الطعام المباع من قبل منظمة سلامة الغذاء يُعد أمراً يسيراً.

د- إنه من الصعب فحص كل الطعام المطهي بواسطة منظمة سلامة الغذاء.

30. Choose the correct English translation:

كم مره تتناول المشروبات الغازية علي مدار اليوم ؟ يحذرنا الأطباء من تناولها بكثرة وخاصة الاطفال.

a) How often are you have fizzy drinks all day long? Doctors warn us against having lots of them, especially children.

b) How often do you have alcoholic drinks all day long? Doctors warn us of having lots of them, particulary children.

c) How often do you have fizzy drinks all day long? Doctors warn us against having lots of them, notably children.

d) How often do you have fizzy drinks all day long? Doctors warn us against having lots of it.



Unit (1)

Exercises based on Vocabulary

كتاب المراجعة النهائية

Unit (1)

Exercises based on Vocabulary and Structures

Choose the correct answer :

1) reacted	2) severe	3) perform	4) must be
5) must	6) infection	7) have to	8) mustn't
9) had to	10) emergency	11) mustn' t	12) injury
13) normal	14) needn' t	15) fingers	16) reply
17) mustn' t	18) had to	19) flat	20) educating
21) responsibility	22) about	23) mustn' t	24) had to
25) needn' t	26) mustn' t	27) must	28) mustn' t
29) health	30) wrap	31) joined	32) protect
33) of	34) reason	35) persuaded	36) have to
37) don' t have to	38) have got to	39) must	40) mustn' t
41) talking	42) boost	43) organ	44) cell
45) mustn' t	46) must be	47) must	48) virus
49) immune	50) champion		

A) Choose the correct Arabic translation:

١- A- إن التوتر ضار بصحتنا الجسمية والعقلية وأصبح من الضروري أن نستمتع براحة البال في كل الأوقات.

٢- B- للحكومة واجب أساسي لأي نظام اقتصادي لحماية ومساندة الصحة العامة والأمان.

٣- C- لقد لوثت المصانع الممرات المائية والتربة بكيماويات سامة وتجرى توصيات عاجلة لتقليل التلوث.

٤- A- إن النظافة الشخصية تصور أو مفهوم مرتبط بالنظافة والصحة والطب في تقليل الآثار السلبية للصحة.

٥- D- إن الحكومة مسئولة عن تحسين الخدمات العامة مثل الطرق والنقل والمياه والتعليم.

B) Choose the correct English translation:

1- C) Coronavirus is considered a serious disease because infection passes quickly from one patient to another.
2- B) To improve one's immune system, he/she should have healthy fresh foods and enough sleep.
3- C) All man's organs work together and the brain gives them orders to perform their tasks effectively.
4- B) The ambulance carried the accident's victims to the nearby hospital and emergency doctors gave them first aid.
5- A) It's banned for a motorist to have alcoholic drinks while driving to avoid daily road accidents.

Writing

1. Full stop 2. All in all

Test (1) based on Unit One

1) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :-

1. went	**2. cells**	**3. don' t have to**	**4. infection**
5. mustn' t	**6. severe**	**7. have to**	**8. reacted**
9. needn' t	**10. injured**	**11. mustn' t**	**12. boost**
13. needn' t have bought	**14. immunity**	**15. mustn' t**	**16. virus**
17. supporting	**18. period**	**19. all mentioned**	**20. simile**

C) Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21- **c) birth** 22- **b) girl** 23 **b) gold** 24- **d) of different ages**
25- **d) upper Egypt** 26- **d) all mentioned** 27- **b) parents**
28- **d) gifts**

Translation

29. Choose the correct Arabic translation:

(C) بدون التجارب على الفئران، لم يكن لدينا العديد من الأدوية التي نستخدمها اليوم بطريقة آمنة.



30. Choose the correct English translation:

B) Be tolerant of others and never forget that you have defects and mistakes, too which should be avoided.

Unit (2)

Exercises based on Vocabulary and Structures

❖ amount	❖ celebrated	❖ out	❖ prepare
❖ serves	❖ traditional	❖ delicious	❖ laugh
❖ place	❖ Sweet	❖ feed	❖ Snow
❖ Survive	❖ much more expen	❖ as good as	❖ successfully
❖ the best	❖ longer than	❖ the least	❖ extremely
❖ Spicy	❖ menu	❖ good	❖ meal
❖ many	❖ slowest	❖ sea food	❖ more interested
❖ oyster	❖ many	❖ dishes	❖ questionnaire
❖ longer	❖ the least expensive	❖ the furthest	❖ uninteresting
❖ better	❖ relative	❖ more useful	❖ chopsticks
❖ easy	❖ the most popular	❖ light	❖ the fatter
❖ rude	❖ opinion	❖ as	❖ deceived
❖ quicker	❖ colder		

Writing

A) Choose the correct Arabic translation:

١ –a) إن نوع الطعام الذي نتناوله يؤثر على صحتنا إلى حد كبير وكلما تناولنا الطعام النباتي كلما أصبحنا أكثر صحة.

٢- C) ألم يكن بمقدر التكنولوجيا الحديثة توفير طعام وملبس ومأوى كافية لكل الناس في العالم إذا أسيء استخدامها؟

٣- B) يُعد الطعام الرخيص ومستوى المعيشة المرتفع وارتفاع الأجور من الأهداف الأساسية للناس في أنحاء العالم.

٤- D) نحن نعيش الآن في عالم واسع وضخم من الأفكار والمخترعات التي تجعل حياتنا أكثر سهولة ويسر.

٥- D) يحتاج الناس السلام والحكمة والحب والتعاون لتحقيق عالم مزدهر تسعى إليه البشرية.

B) Choose the correct English translation:

1- B) The Egyptians usually celebrate Sham El-Neseem at the beginning of Spring and Egyptian families go to open places to spend the day there.

2- A) All peoples have popular and traditional dishes which most individuals like to have for being cheap and tasty.

3- C) Doctors advise their patients to have light fat-free meals at night.

4- A) Children and the elderly are interested in watching funny films in front of TV screen.

5- C) Family members and relatives usually get together on happy and sad occasions and this tradition exists in most communities.

Test (2) based on Unit Two

1) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :-

❖ of	❖ celebrated	❖ earlier	❖ traditional
❖ as	❖ serve	❖ further	❖ out
❖ I am	❖ Preparing	❖ more	❖ rare
❖ faster	❖ sweet	❖ better	❖ oysters
❖ What awful weather!	❖ both	❖ although	❖ begining

Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21- doctor

22- to stop being a lawyer

23- guilty

24 - against

25- medicine

26- dissatisfied

27- his friend

28- murder

29. Choose the correct Arabic translation:

(a) تلعب الرياضات دورًا حيويًا في تشكيل شخصية الفرد فهي تعلمه الاستقلالية و الثقة بالنفس.

30. Choose the correct English translation:

c) Patience, co-operation and tolerance are the most important qualities which help one to succeed and face all hardships.



Unit (3)

Exercises based on Vocabulary and Structures

1. will cancel	2. crops	3. variety	4. will be running
5. livestock	6. will have to	7. will be	8. sustainable
9. arrives	10.innovation	11.agriculture	12.are going to take
13.will be	14.difference	15.climate	16.am going to look
17.are taking	18.on	19.won' t forget	20.rising
21.causing	22.rainforest	23.is going to snow	24.will be building
25.argument	26.will have	27.in	28.' ll be flying
29.Popular	30.dry	31.is going to be	32.damage
33.soil	34.will be visiting	35.' ll have	36.' re going to break
37.Available	38.chance	39.robot	40.are holding
41.efficiently	42.is going to	43.evidence	44.will be taking
45.production	46.surface	47.will be	48.continent
49.decade	50.is going to make		

Choose the correct Arabic translation:

١- (b) يؤثر تغير المناخ وارتفاع نسبة ثاني أكسيد الكربون في الجو على الزراعة والأنظمة البيئية.

٢ - (b) إن الادعاء بأن الزراعة الصناعية هي السبيل الوحيد لإطعام عدد كبير من السكان قوبلت بالرفض من النباتيين.

٣ - (b) منذ زمن بعيد كان المصريين مشغولين بالزراعة وصناعة الفخار وبناء السفن والنجارة بأنواعها.

٤- (a) مازال يحذر العديد من العلماء الناس ضد آثار استخدام الأسمدة الكيماوية في الزراعة.

٥ - (c) يوجد اتجاه لتشجيع ترويج الأسرة العضوية والمستدامة في مصر.

Choose the correct English translation:

1- (A) Agriculture is the basic source of food in the world, so it must be developed with the latest technological equipment.

2-(B) The world is heading for promoting eco-friendly products to reduce the rate of environmental pollution.

3- (C) Scientists exert strenuous efforts for innovation in all fields of life such as agriculture, industry, education and medicine.

4- (C) There is strong evidence that fatal diseases, like cancer, are caused by using chemical fertilisers in agriculture.

5- (A) Some scientists believe that lack of food in many of the world countries may lead to starving to death.

Exam (3) based on Unit Three

1) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. ' ll be visiting	2. chemicals	3. won' t	4. innovation
5. are going to	6. livestock	7. ' ll be sleeping	8. variety
9. am going to	10. involve	11. ' ll finish	12. is flying
13. popular	14. breathe	15. damage	16. ' ll explain
17. In conclusion	18. Both b & c	19. Full stop	20. comma

Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21- They take place at exactly the same time every year.

22 - birds and animals 23- happens 24 - smell

25- c- different 26- d- senses 27- b- travels

28- c- both

29) Choose the correct Arabic translation:

(A) ينبغي أن تتضمن الملصقات على المنتجات معلومات عامة لمساعدة العميل على معرفة تاريخ الانتهاء.

30) Choose the correct English translation:

(D) Team sport teaches us good qualities such as co-operation and tolerance especially when you play with individuals of the same age.

Unit (4)

Exercises based on Vocabulary and Structures

Choose the correct answer :

• abbreviation	• said	• formal	• told
• linguist	• emoji	• apologised	• innovator
• suggested	• insisted	• positive	• tone
• upset	• begged	• misunderstand	• reminded
• frowned	• message	• advised	• response
• regretted	• personal	• situation	• begged
• encouraged	• with	• recommend	• suggest
• create	• confusing	• accused	• healthy

• suggested	• include	• to play	• asked
• dictionary	• not to wait	• agreed	• dishonest
• complained	• receive	• reminded	• comfortable
• for	• apply	• to attend	• promised
• expect	• offered		

A) Choose the correct Arabic translation:

١- A. إن التعلم ليس فقط قراءة الكتب ولكننا ندرس لكي نأتلف مع طريقة وأسلوب حياتنا.

٢- C. إن الناس الذين لا يستطيعون فهم كل منهم الآخر لا يقدرون على تبادل الأفكار والاتصال.

٣- A . يعتبر الهاتف الذكي كمبيوتر محمول يوصلنا بالإنترنت.

٤- C. تُستخدَم العديد من أشكال الاتصال المختلفة على مواقع الاتصال الاجتماعي مثل الفيس بوك وتويتر.

٥- B. يمكننا القيام بأنشطة محددة على الهواتف المحمولة مثل العمل المدرسي وألعاب الفيديو والرسائل النصيّة.

B. Choose the correct English translation:

1- A. Lots of people use abbreviations and emojis in writing their messages via social media.

2- d. Linguists study different languages and set rules for the learners who desire to master that language.

3- A. There was some sort of misunderstanding between me and one of my friends while discussing some financial matters and lastly I realized I had been mistaken.

4- c. All of us should be fully aware that the increase in pollution rate may spoil life on earth and harm all living things.

5- A. When I buy daily newspaper, I read only the headlines and in my spare time I read the details.



Exam (6) based on Unit Four

1) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. fun	2. response	3. no longer	4. suggested
5. suitable	6. ought to have called	7. text	8. should have studied
9. grammar	10. invited	11. shorten	12. shouldn' t have been
13. arguing	14. warned	15. promised	16. upset
17. people	18. attitude	19. adjective	20. How clever you are!

Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21- b) Holland
22- c) freshly cut flowers.
23- a) energetic movement.
24- b) wonderful *
25- b) various
26- d) miss
27- c) delicious
28- d) diversity

Translation

29) Choose the correct Arabic translation:

B. بالنسبة للرياضيين والرياضيات في كل مكان، فإن الاشتراك في الألعاب الأوليمبية عادةً نقطة بارزة ومهمة في حياتهم المهنية.

30) Choose the correct English translation:

d. Magazines and newspapers contain pictures and attractive advertisements to attract readers of different ages.

Unit (5)

Exercises based on Vocabulary and Structures

Choose the correct answer :

1. seems to	2. helpful	3. ' re supposed to	4. design
5. means	6. was supposed to	7. consult	8. seem
9. mistake	10. were supposed	11. effectively	12. means
13. website	14. supposed to	15. source	16. seems
17. reliable	18. supposed to	19. updated	20. mean

21. is	22. upgraded	23. seems	24. confused
25. ' re supposed to be	26. was supposed t	27. sponsored	28. seemed
29. ads	30. is supposed to	31. support	32. negative
33. aren`t supposed to	34. brainstorm	35. seems	36. mean
37. made	38. suppose	39. meant	40. social
41. seems	42. symbol	43. was supposed	44. behaviour
45. means	46. guide	47. seems	48. disagree
49. suppose	50. survey		

Translation

a) Choose the correct Arabic translation:

١ - B. من أحد المزايا الكبيرة للتسوق عبر النت هو القدرة على قراءة المقالات النقدية عن المنتج.
٢ - A. معظمنا دائماً في حاجة إلى نصيحة مستقلة وموثوق فيها ودقيقة لتوجيه حياتنا.
٣- A . لتطوير العملية التعليمية في مصر ينبغي أن نشجع التعلم عبر النت والسبورة الذكية.
٤ - B. يتيح الانترنت الفرصة للمضي قدماً وتنزيل برامج مجانية أثناء وجودنا في العمل أو البيت.
٥ - A. إن الراية أو الشعار هو نوع من الإعلان الصغير على شبكة الانترنت يوصل بواسطة الشركة التي تعرض خدماتها.

B. Choose the correct English translation:

1) C. If you are encountered with a difficult problem, consult the one who is older and more experienced in this field.
2) A. Sponsored ads offer financial support for a certain department in return for hanging an advertisement of the company in a clear place.
3) C. It has become possible for persons to download programmes from the internet which help them do their tasks.
4) A . We should care about survey studies about lots of social matters related to customs and traditions.
5) B. Some managers prefer reliable persons to efficient ones because efficiency can be improved with the passing of time.



Test (5) based on unit Five

1) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

➲ is supposed to	➲ take down	➲ was supposed to	➲ promote
➲ seems	➲ banner	➲ downloaded	➲ was supposed to
➲ searching	➲ means	➲ Advertisements	➲ meant
➲ website	➲ suppose	➲ sponsor	➲ supposed
➲ groups of people	➲ This job gives plenty of opportunities for travelling.	➲ capital letters	➲ Proper nouns

Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21- b) nearly frozen 22- b) felt sorry for it

23- b) bit 24 - c) exploring 25- b) warm

26- d) obviously 27- c) trust 28- b) kitchen

29) Choose the correct Arabic translation:

A. إن إنشاء عاصمة جديدة في مصر أصبح ضرورة ملحة لحل مشكلة ازدحام المرور.

30) Choose the correct English translation:

C . public libraries must be equipped with books to spread culture among all citizens and widen their mental horizons.

Unit (6)

Exercises based on Vocabulary and Structures

Choose the correct answer :

▪ ' ll have	▪ mistake	▪ begged	▪ won
▪ pile	▪ will you give	▪ would lend have	▪ carols
▪ had	▪ mean	▪ must pay	▪ sad
▪ could have gone	▪ complained	▪ about	▪ gift
▪ would have	▪ reacted	▪ would have been	▪ lost
▪ hadn' t barked	▪ falling out	▪ would have arrived	▪ takes
▪ unless	▪ on	▪ Had I known	▪ brought
▪ provided that	▪ make	▪ were	▪ had sold
▪ storm	▪ terrible	▪ would have taken	▪ brains
▪ would you have done	▪ treated	▪ had read	▪ liked
▪ fired	▪ would have	▪ keep	▪ had
▪ begging	▪ Unless	▪ were	▪ foggy
▪ found	▪ falling		

A. Choose the correct Arabic translation:

١ - c . بذلت قصارى جهدي لإظهار بعض الأخطاء الواضحة لجعل كل شيء واضحًا ومفهومًا.
٢- A . بفضل التقدم في وسائل الإعلام والنقل يبدو أن العالم أصبح صغيرًا.
٣ - c. يحدث التعلم والتعليم في كل لحظة في حياتك حتى أثناء نومك.
٤ - B. يوجد محادثات كثيرة بين الشخصيات خلال الدردشة كل منهم للآخر على الإنترنت.
٥ - A. يمكنك الدخول على النت في حالة مراجعة أي شيء مثل مدرسة جديدة لأطفالك أو مقصد سياحي.

B. Choose the correct English translation:

1) c. It is certain that the miserly lead a miserable life because their only goal is to keep money.
2) A. Because man is sociable by nature, he shouldn't live alone in isolation from others.
3) d. Man may regret wasting time or money or listening to others' advice.



4) c. My brother felt disappointed when it came to his knowledge that he wasn't accepted for the job he had applied for in spite of his qualifications.
5) c. We can't imagine what life will be like in the future due to the swift change in all aspects of life.

Test (6) based on unit six

1) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. if	2. fired	3. If	4. piles
5. were struck	6. mean	7. paid	8. mean
9. ' d have felt	10. Sigh	11. hadn' t been	12. for
13. studied	14. Had	15. assistant	16. getting
17. both a & b	18. both a & b	19. apostrophe	20. hyphens

Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21- career 22- very much 23- musicians 24 - well known
25- CDs 26- goals 27- career 28- top

29) Choose the correct Arabic translation:

b . عندما يتشتت انتباهك في شيءٍ ما فإنه يعوقك عن التفكير فيما كنت تفعل.

30) Choose the correct English translation:

B. All the information you want is on the World Wide Web and you can get it for free and easily.

General Exams answers

General Exam (1)

1) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :-

1. home	2. source	3. pick it up	4. algae
5. is going to see	6. innovation	7. a new pair	8. linguistic
9. do	10. upgrade	11. to make their	12. update
13. would rather	14. advertisers	15. as tall as	16. sponsors
17. The poor, who have no change of clothes, are forced to beg.	18. Cause and effect	19. All mentioned	20. To sum up

C) Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21- it doesn't eat dead creatures
22- without moving
23- suddenly
24- descend
25- a bear
26- need
27- run away
28- forest

Translation

29. Choose the correct Arabic translation:-

A. إن د/ مجدي يعقوب جزء من الفريق الطبي الذي أجرى أول زراعة للقلب.

30. Choose the correct English translation:

c) It's a good idea to co-operate with others because team work is much better than individual one.

General Exam (2)

1) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :-

1. to be	2. banner	3. at last	4. out
5. rather	6. targeted	7. am going to be	8. honest
9. until	10. infection	11. If	12. Reacted
13. will be reduced	14. performed	15. late	16. traditional
17. all mentioned	18. closing sentence	19. both a&b	20. Punctuation marks

C) Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21- 29,028 meters
22- Himalayas
23- to
24- avalanches
25- yearly
26- George Mallory
27- height
28- avalanches

Translation

29. Choose the correct Arabic translation:-

ب- لا تفوت رحلات السفاري الرائعة فإن مرشدينا سيخبروك بالحيوانات المتوحشة هناك.

30. Choose the correct English translation:

c) Tourism is a means of giving information about the past and the present of my country where civilizations converge and cultures exchange.



General Exam (3)

1) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :-

1. to wear	2. celebrate	3. offered	4. carols
5. most interestin	6. together	7. on	8. out
9. for	10. Cookies	11. were	12. result
13. should have	14. symbol	15. up	16. sensible
17. full stop	18. People who gain weight suffer from heart disease.	19. Needn' t write it.	20. The rest of the room was in darkness.

C) Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21- H5N1
22- look after
23- bacterial
24- via
25- infected
26- deadly
27- by means of
28- both humans and animals

Translation

29. Choose the correct Arabic translation:-

ب- أعمل حالياً في شركة مصرية ليست معروفة تكتب برامج كمبيوتر لشركات مهمة.

30. Choose the correct English translation:-

a) It's certain that investigation will reveal astounding matters which are unpredictable.

General Exam (4)

1) Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :-

1. Have	2. profits	3. would stud	4. behaviou
5. shouldn' t have been	6. save	7. should have	8. chest
9. is going to	10. hadn' t met	11. resuscitate	12. awake
13. mean	14. checks	15. is supposed to	16. hang out
17. It has no chance of winning	18. Conclusion	19.Question-Tags	20. All mentioned

C) Reading Comprehension

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

21- might not exist today **22- computer programming**
23- academic **24- promising** **25- lawyer**
26- promising **27- occupational** **28- client**

29. choose the correct Arabic translation:-

ب- إنه من الصعب لمنظمة سلامة الغذاء فحص كل الطعام الذي يباع.

30. Choose the correct English translation:-

c) How often do you have fizzy drinks all day long? Doctors warn us against having lots of them, notably children.

